THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

he Status of Napoleon.

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THE ROYAL CAPTIVE.

The Present Status of Napoleon—The Imperial Exile Still Emperor of France.

The *North-German Correspondent*, which is said to be an official organ of Bismarck, in its issue of September 24 contains the following important article:—

"A great deal of wrath has been unnecessarily wasted by the neutral, and particularly by some of the English papers, on an imaginary 'diabolical' project of King William to replace the Emperor Napoleon by force of arms on the throne of France. The sole foundation for this perfectly gratuitous supposition appears to be the kind and respectful treatment accorded to the captive of Wilhelmshohe by his Prussian Majesty, for we cannot believe that any one in his senses will attach a political signification to the joke imputed to Count Bismarck last July, that 'if the French were beaten, the best punishment they could get would be to make them keep their Emperor.' It is rather mystifying to find Germany one day represented by some of the London organs of public opinion as vigorously prosecuting the war with the intention of giving Bonapartism the *coup de grace*, while a week later we are pilloried as the sworn allies and upholders of a ruined and 'effete empire.'

"In a former number we endeavored to show that King William could not well refuse to regard his prisoner as being still the Emperor of the French. When Napoleon surrendered his sword at Sedan, no one will contend that he was not the acknowledged ruler of France—recognized as such both at home and abroad—and this undoubted fact decided the reception he was to find in Germany, and the character of his imprisonment. It must be recollected that the King of Prussia was not his judge, and had only to dispose of the captive in a manner compatible with the honor of the allied governments. Louis Napoleon is as truly a sovereign at Wilhelmshohe as Francis I was at Madrid; and war, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy.

"If it be asserted that the proclamation of the republic must be regarded as the knell of the empire, we must confess our inability to see how eleven private persons, supported by a tumultuous street rabble, could put themselves in the place of a government regularly elected and solemnly confirmed by the French people. Nor, to do the Committee of Defense justice, do they claim to be regarded as the successors of the regency. The country is to decide next month, by its legitimate representatives, on the fate of the Empire and the Republic. Should the deposition of the Emperor be then adopted by the people of France, he will of course become a private individual, but till that time comes we are required, both by courtesy and a regard for legality, to treat him as Napoleon III. Count Bismarck, as we know, has consented to receive M. Jules Favre, and there is no doubt he will point out to that able lawyer the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of negotiating or concluding a treaty of peace with the provisional government, since it has as yet met with only a partial recognition in France, and is quite unable to offer any guarantees that the terms it may make with Germany will be accepted by the Constituent French Assembly next month.

"Should Louis Napoleon be definitely deposed by the formal decision of the French people, we can assure the neutral press that Germany will not move a finger in the cause of Bonapartism. Such a course would be incompatible both with our feelings and our interests. It is absurd to talk of the legitimist sympathies for a family whose present head has described himself as a *parvenu*. Till France, however, has decided on her future destinies, Louis Napoleon, for us, is still the Emperor."

LUTETIA INFELIX.

The Unhappy Fate of Paris.

Permit me, says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to say a word for unfortunate Paris. If she must bear the lion's share of responsibility for the war, she will have more than her due part in the calamities it brings in its train. The war is to go on, it appears; and the Germans may master her by force or fear, or they may possibly (it is upon the cards) fall back baffled before her walls. In any case the Paris of our affections will be dead, and the Paris of the future a different one.

Picture what Paris would be even if the tide of war ebbed swiftly back, and we revisited it swept and garnished three months hence! All of us know the Grand Avenue of the Champ Elysees, and the approaches to the Bois de Boulonne. Beautiful as the wood was, it was the living and melancholy monument of the allied occupation of the beginning of the century. The trees were growing fast, but they were not as their predecessors who fell under the allied axes. They were the continual objects of the tender care of a paternal government; now they are the nuisance and embarrassment of a people standing desperately on the defense, driven back with its back to its city walls. The foliage that the batteries twisted among like snakes in the grass has been stripped away. The green mantle Paris wore over its armor has been rudely torn from its shoulders. Grim scarps and counterscarps are girdled with unsightly stumps. Fire has been tried more successfully upon the woods beyond, leaving its train upon scorched and mangled trunks. The turf and trees in the Paro de Monceaux, so carefully watered with the india rubber hose, is at the mercy of herds of cattle and hungry flocks of sheep; but trifles like these are hardly worth considering. Franc-tireurs, abusing the rights of war, are bivouacking among the shrubs and trim flower beds of the island, making their roaring camp fires on the dry timber of the ornamental chalets. The lines of superb villas between the Arc de Triomphe and the wood have already suffered more than the worst that siege and bombardment could do to them—some gutted and most are heaps of ruins. And all that is but a sample of what is passing around the whole *enceinte* of the walls. You remember the views over the Seine valley from the railways of the right and left banks, from the hill by the Ville d'Avray, and the Terrace of St. Germain-en-Laye—the bright white villas and cottages clustering as thick as they might for the comfortable elbow-room they craved; the waving woods, crowded up by orchards, breaking into glades of turf and smiling down on gay hanging gardens. Now the invader has the run o them all—the tenants have scattered away or sheltered themselves in shuddering Paris; and, let him use them as considerately as he will, the necessities of war will compel a widespread devastation.

How can we ever hope to revisit Paris and find it as it used to be? The shrubs may be replanted indeed and the flowers laid out anew, but neither our generation nor the next will see the pleasant woods what we knew them. If M. Haussmann's creations should be shattered, if the luxurious mansions built by private lavishness have been demolished, who is ever to restore them? We are hardly likely to see a restoration of the empire; but, assuming that miracle, even the empire must be economical perforce. Under any form of *regime*, luxury must give way to retrenchment. Taxes must inevitably be crushing, and imperial fortunes will have crumbled with the system that reared them. Who is to fill the grand hotels and crowd the stalls of the new operas and theatres? Things for long will move in a vicious circle as they labor heavily to right themselves, for a full half of the inducements that lured wealthy strangers will be gone. Much that used to be soft and beautiful will be harsh and bald. There will be no parvenu court, with its seducing atmosphere of show and sybaritism, issuing invitations to be intrigued for or bought at the price of reckless extravagance. There will be probably a brief rule of stern republicanism, to give way to that of some constitutional prince who shall profess himself the father of the humbler classes, not the free-handed host of the foreigner. Who is to inhabit M. Haussmann's palaces? If they are to be tenanted by Frenchmen rents must fall pitifully, or they must stand empty by streets and places, or become the heritage of meritorious labor. Happen what may in the next few weeks, it looks as if Paris for years to come must be the resort of those who may care to profit by the lesson of adversity that has been read to others; of men who desire to temper themselves for the struggle of life by a residence among the hardest realities. I trust devoutly that we shall not have to make a yet gloomier forecast of its future before it finds breathing time from its troubles.

METZ.

Life In and Around the Beleaguered City.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BEFORE METZ, Sept. 25.—It is a wonder to all that the French don't make an attempt to recapture this particular point from which I am writing, as it commands the entire surrounding country, and one can distinctly see, even with the naked eye, everything that goes on in Metz and its environs. The French outposts fire at immense ranges—800 to 1000—and not unfrequently they have been successful in either wounding or killing our men. They seem entirely regardless of their ammunition, and take every conceivable opportunity of discharging their Chassepots at whatever object may attract their eye. During the whole day and night an everlasting fusilade is kept up, as if a battue of pheasants was going on, but when you see a poor fellow drop you soon find that no such light sport is going on, but that it is war, with all its horrors. Captivity does not, however, present itself apparently in its sternest or most depressing aspects to the blockaded inmates of Metz. Children can be seen playing in the meadows; the bands performing lively music; the streets are busy with moving figures in no hurried or warlike avocations; and from some tall chimneys, which seemed to be those of factories, smoke could be seen to issue. You will doubtless be aware that the Prussians have cut off the water supply from Metz from the side of Gravelotte. The water of the Moselle is, it seems, not very wholesome in this part. Certainly the water is running low in the courses around here; it is not very clear, and only too rapid. Deserters tell us that in Metz they are as badly off for water as for wholesome and sufficient food.

So large a mass of men penned up in close quarters, with a large proportion among them of sick and wounded, ill-lodged, worse fed, and drinking bad water, with little or none at disposal for sanitary purposes, can hardly be in a position to make a very lengthened resistance. The works of Metz are of such enormous extent and strength, its admirable natural position is so strengthened by trenches, forts, bastions, and earthworks, its strength constantly growing by virtue of the new earthworks that are being thrown up by thousands of busy spades, that storming the place would be an act of madness.

Before the actual works of Metz itself could be even attacked—that is those which constitute its main strength—strong field works must be carried, and these are protected by heavy guns on the heights, and would not be passed without paying a heavy toll of soldiers' lives. Certainly the Prussians can have but little idea of attempting it in the face of the recent order of the King, that all effusion of blood should be as much as possible spared. If Metz falls—or rather shall I say when Metz falls?—it will fall by famine and sickness, not from external assault. These gaunt enemies of besieged towns cannot be shut out: they are now walking the streets of Metz, and their approaches are being felt in every house, if what we hear is true.

BISMARCK.

Mr. Malet's Reported Interview with the Prussian Premier.

The following is the report of the interview between Mr. Malet, Second Secretary of the English Legation at Paris, and Count Bismarck, which the Count has since branded as untrue:—

Within the last few weeks Bismarck has been officially visited by Mr. Malet, Second Secretary of the Legation in Paris, who came on a mission from Lord Lyons. Mr. Malet came to ask on what terms the German Government would consent to make peace, and also whether it would enter into any direct communication with M. Jules Favre. The Count answered in a friendly tone, but very summarily and decidedly, "We don't want money," he said; "we are rich, and we don't care about large indemnities. We do want ships, Germany not being at present a naval power or having any special naval objects in view; but we know very well that we shall leave behind us in France an undying legacy of hate, and that happen what may just now France will at once go into training. For that reason she looks forward to a day when, without Emperor to keep her in check, and without the effete feebleness and wastefulness which the imperial regime has brought on her, she may wreak vengeance upon Germany. Accordingly, what we now insist upon is that we shall have Metz and Strasburg. We do not care to have them dismantled, but as they are, and as they are we shall keep them for a bulkwark against French invasion, making them stronger than ever they were. We do not want ships, but Metz and Strasburg we must have. As for knocking our heads against Paris, we don't do it. That is not our plan. We have 70,000 cavalry, and we will starve Paris out, cutting her railroads, and cutting off all communication." This is clear enough in some respects. The most important and instructive portion of the Count's remarks came towards the end of the conversation. He assumed that Prussia would gain all her objects, treating the acquisition of Metz and Strasburg as a *fait accompli*; "but," he added, "what I most fear is the effect of a republic in France upon Germany itself—that is what the King and I most fear. For no one knows as well as we do what has been the influence of American republicanism in Germany." Here the Count evidently alluded not only to the theoretical tendencies of the Germans, but to the effect of the communications from those of the Fatherland who colonize the United States and become thus naturalized to republicanism. "If," he continued, speaking of the French, "they fight us with a propagandist republic, they will do us more harm than they can do us by force of arms."

NAPOLEON III.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of the Emperor.

The *Presse*, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspondence from Cassel:—The Prussian Government has issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows:—Napoleon, for two days, exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which, up to this, had not been perceptible in him. He received, during the last few days, several despatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all despatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours, his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About 9½ o'clock they resolved, on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat undertook the task, but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning and has sent a long account of the matter to the headquarters. The whole population of Cassel went out to-day to Wilhelmshohe to see Napoleon. He, however, 'in consequence of severe illness,' kept his room." The *Presse* evidently, and it would appear with reason, disbelieves the whole story. It remarks that after Sedan there is scarcely any bad news which could affect the Emperor so severely.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

ATTITUDE OF THE CZAR.

The Cologne *Gazette*, referring to the remarks of some journals on the attitude of Russia in the present war, says:—

The notoriously friendly feeling of the Emperor of Russia for Prussia cannot be denied; but it is gladly rumored about that he is sick. In this, we may remark by the way, as we know from the unanimous testimony of eye-witnesses in St. Petersburg, there is not one word of truth. The Emperor is perfectly well, and is delighted, as his presentation of orders proves, at the German victories. At the beginning of the war, as we learn from a trustworthy source, the Emperor Alexander declared, in opposition to the military men who surrounded him:—"The war is a misfortune, but it has been provoked by France, and the troops of my uncle will give the French a fitting lesson." The news of the battle of Woerth was greeted by the Emperor as joyful intelligence, and the statement already made in papers is confirmed as perfectly true, that when, at the capitulation of Sedan, he proposed a toast in honor of the event, he broke his glass, according to the ancient custom, that no one might ever drink from it again. All this as little accords with what is said about the unfavorable feeling of Russia for Prussia as the letter of the Emperor Alexander to King William, about which some papers with French sympathies have recently said all sorts of fabulous things in an unfavorable sense. The inventors of rumors about congresses must be content to know that peace will be concluded without them and those from whom they receive their orders.

BALLOON ADVENTURES.

Looking at the size and brightness and life of the place, it was difficult to realize that it is absolutely cut off from all the external world, and yet it is absolutely; for, as the crew of a sinking and waterlogged ship confide their last messages to the chance of the waves, so these unhappy people in Metz have been trying to get the winds of heaven to carry tidings of them to anxious friends at home. A balloon was sent up three days ago from the town laden with a multitude of letters, little scraps of notes, open, on one side the letter, on the other the address, and generally on one side or the other a pathetic appeal to the humane charity of those into whose hands they might fall, be they friends or foes, to forward them to their destination: but the winds were hostile, and the balloon came down in the midst of the Philistines. Few people would be more likely to accede to the prayer than the kind-hearted Germans, with their strong domestic affections; but at the present there are insurmountable difficulties in the way. I saw a number of these little notes. They were from all sorts and conditions of men; but the general burden of them was that the writers were in a singularly high state of health. Here and there were a few extra details. One gentleman told his wife that his horse, Bambino, though twice wounded, was getting on *a merveille*, and would live to see happier days. Another, addressing his mother, expressed a strong desire that a certain young lady, whose name it would be improper to mention, should as much as possible be associated with his kith and kin, "for her comfort" during this time of anxiety. Another gossiped a little about his brother officers; one of them was likely to be decorated, and he himself would, without a doubt, be named a commander of the Legion of Honor. We must all hope that these aspirations will be speedily fulfilled.—*Metz correspondence Manchester Guardian.*

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

The Tamworth Railroad Accident—Verdict of Manslaughter.

The Coroner's inquest respecting the death of the sufferers by the late accident to the Irish mail train at Tamworth, England was concluded on the 24th ultimo. This was the disaster of which at the time a highly exaggerated account was forwarded to this country by cable. Edwin Smith, the chief guard of the train, said that the distance signals at North Bridge, Tamworth, were all right on the morning of the accident, and he only saw that the main signal was against them after the driver had commenced blowing his whistle to apply the breaks, as if in distress. On looking out he found the breaks on, and thought the guard's van and engine break were on fire, from the number of sparks flying from the wheels.

He at once applied his brake, and then he felt a shock as the train went on to the siding, and a crash as the engine went through the stop block and toppled over into the river Anker. Higgins, the signalman at the southern end of the station, stated that it was the duty of Evans to warn him of the approach of the mail train by one blow on his gong. He (Higgins) had his points set for the "stop block" as usual; if he had received a signal even after the train had gone on to the siding, he should have put his points for the main line, and have brought the mail from the siding again on the main line. He kept his portion of the main line clear, and if Evans had done the same there would have been no accident.

Henry Stafford, the foreman of Tamworth station, attributed the accident to Evans, who should always have kept his points open for the main line. Evans had been on duty from 6 30 P. M. on the previous evening, and would have been relieved at the same time in the morning. Evans, it was stated, had under his control thirteen points and ten signal levers. Mr. Blenkinsop, the solicitor who represented the company, admitted that the telegraph system was not perfect, but the company were improving it, and would continue to improve it. The jury retired, and in ten minutes they returned with a verdict of "manslaughter" against Alfred Evans.

—The United States District Attorney of Nashville, Tenn., has received instructions from Attorney-General Akerman to take prompt measures for the arrest and "effectual prosecution" of persons guilty of violations of the act of Congress passed to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

—A burning well has been "struck" on the plantation of Wade Hampton, in Virginia. It has been burning steadily for more than two weeks. The Greenville *Republican* says that the gas, when bottled, burns readily, and has a sulphurous smell.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Active Skirmishing Near Paris.

Continued Prussian Successes

English Efforts for an Armistice.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Terrible Casualty Near Boston.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Skirmish—Prussian Success.

TOURS, Oct. 10—Midnight—The Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Commandant-in-Chief of the 15th Corps, dated at Orleans this evening:—

At about 9 o'clock this morning our force at Artenay was attacked by a considerable body of the enemy. Our troops consisted of General Lorgnell's Brigade and several companies of Chasseurs. After a sharp battle the enemy succeeded in occupying the position. General Reyan went to the assistance of our troops with five regiments, four battalions, and a battery of eight guns. After fighting until 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were compelled to fall back into the forest, which is still held, and which shall be defended at any price. The enemy was greatly superior in numbers.

The Evacuation of Muhlhouse.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The correspondent of *The Telegraph* says that the Prussians on leaving Muhlhouse fired on the people of the town, killing and wounding several.

Affairs at Metz.

Advices have been received from Metz to Sunday. The weather was very unfavorable for military operations. The firing from the works was steadily maintained. There is much sickness in the town.

The Rinderpest

has appeared in the neighborhood. The Prussians took two thousand prisoners in the last encounter.

The Prussian Wounded.

Many of the Prussian wounded have been removed to Berlin.

English Efforts to Secure an Armistice.

It is stated that the English Minister to France, Lord Lyons, recently suggested to Count Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace at any time and any where; but no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained for a moment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boiled Alive.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—In Somerville, last evening, H. C. Lincoln, of the firm of Lincoln & Chamberlain, lard manufacturers, fell into a large kettle of boiling fat. He was immediately taken out, but only lived one hour.

A Serious Matter for Mr. Tilton.

The friends of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton having seen published statements made by Theodore Tilton, met at the house of George W. Chipman, last evening, with the Executive Committee of the Union Temple Baptist Church, and by an unanimous vote resolved to prosecute Tilton for libel. In this connection the following card appears to-day:—

"The statement made in the Brooklyn *Union* of Friday, October 7, by Mr. Tilton, is unfortunate in two respects:—First. The letter he prints purporting to be written by me is a forgery. Second. The declaration he makes which follows the letter has not the slightest foundation in truth. JUSTIN D. FULTON."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The German Mails.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Postmaster at New York having asked the Postmaster-General whether he should despatch the mails to Europe by the Hamburg steamer which leaves New York to-day, the Postmaster-General replied that he considers it unsafe and inexpedient to send the mails by the German steamers at present, on account of their liability to capture by French cruisers.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death Caused by an Animal Not Rabid.

The Rochester *Advertiser* of a late date says:—

One of the most horrible cases of hydrophobia ever recorded occurred at Saugerties, N. Y., this week, when Mr. William B. Whitaker, an aged and much respected citizen, died an agonizing death from the bite of a rabid dog. It appears that in March last Mr. Whitaker, while playing with a small dog belonging to Moses Krohn, of Saugerties, was bitten just below the nail on the forefinger of the left hand. The dog showed no symptoms of hydrophobia, and nothing was thought of it at the time, the wound soon healing. Whitaker attending as usual to his business.

Last Friday morning Whitaker complained of pain in his left arm and shoulder; it kept growing worse every hour, until Friday evening he became rabid, foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, snapping, snarling, growling, and barking in the manner of dogs, until it was found necessary for the safety of himself and others to secure him. So furious had he become that they were obliged to call in the assistance of eight strong men, who with gloved hands at last succeeded in securely tying him to his bed with ropes. Mr. Whitaker, during his illness, fully realized the nature of his disease, and in moments when free from paroxysms would piteously beg of his friends to put an end to his intense sufferings, and would tell them not to come near him for fear he would do them harm. After three days and two nights of the greatest of sufferings, death came to his relief. A month or so after the biting of Whitaker, a little girl, daughter of Moses Krohn, was also bitten by the same cur. The little girl as yet has shown no signs of hydrophobia, and as nitrate of silver was at once applied to the wound, no harm may come from it. These facts should serve to make every one doubly careful in their dealings with canines, as they fully demonstrate that a dog need not necessarily be rabid for his bite to cause death.

THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

Bavaria's Claims—Official Propositions on the Unification of Germany.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains the following proposition for the regulation of the eventual union of Bavaria with the North German Confederation:—

Article 1. The kingdom of Bavaria enters into a constitutional union with the North German Confederation, which, in consequence of such entry, adopts the name of "German Confederation."

Article 2. As basis of the constitution of this "German Confederation," the general constitution of the North German Confederation of April 16, 1867, shall be adopted, with the following special provisions respecting the several articles.

Article 3. Bavaria shall have six votes in the Federal Council.

Article 4. In the first (military) Committee of the Federal Council, Bavaria shall at all times be represented by a member of the Federal Council, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria. With respect to the committee of customs duties and taxation, trade and commerce, as well as the keeping of accounts, the provisions of article 8, section 3, of customs treaty, remain in force.

Article 5. The Federal Presidency is bound to keep the Federal Council completely informed on the course of diplomatic negotiations which are carried on to ward off the danger of war from without, concluding alliances, or the restoration of peace.

Article 6. Any negotiations of peace after a federal war shall be attended by a representative of Bavaria, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Article 7. In case of a hostile invasion of the federal territory or a warlike attack on the coasts, the declaration of war must be made under any circumstances; in all other cases the concurrence of the sovereigns of at least two-thirds of the population shall be requisite.

Article 8. The federal ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, and Rome receive a councillor of legation, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and shall be considered an officer of the confederation, and possess all the rights and qualities of such a one.

Article 9. Federal legislation concerning the taxing of spirits and beer shall not be extended to the kingdom of Bavaria on this side of the Rhine. Approximate imposts shall as much as possible be introduced.

Article 10. Concerning the levying and administration of the dues and customs duties and their supervision, the provisions of the customs treaty remain in force.

Article 11. The produce of the dues and customs duties remains with Bavaria. With regard to the distribution of the common revenues the provisions of the customs union remain in force.

Article 12. The Federal Presidency shall only construct federal railways in Bavaria with the consent of the Bavarian Government.

Article 13. Articles 48, 49, and 50 of the North German Constitution (post and telegraph) are not applicable in Bavaria.

Article 14. The Federal Presidency shall call a number of Bavarian subjects to the posts of *consules missi*, such number to be in proportion to the votes of Bavaria in the Federal Council; and also to communicate to the Bavarian Government the names of persons to be appointed as Federal consuls before such appointment takes place.

Article 15. For the present article 81 shall not be applicable to Bavaria, but a general German military law for the confederation shall be introduced forthwith. The Prussian law shall serve as the basis.

Article 16. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall apply at least an equal amount to that mentioned in article 62 to the Bavarian military establishments and furnith the requisite proofs. For the rest article 62 is applicable to Bavaria.

Article 17. The rights belongidg to the federal commander in time of peace shall be exercised towards Bavaria by the military committee of the Federal Council.

Article 18. The provisions of article 64 are applicable to Bavaria.

Article 19. The Federal Presidency does not avail itself of the right of article 65 within the kingdom of Bavaria.

Article 20. Prussia pledges herself not to proclaim martial law in Bavaria except with the concurrence of the Bavarian Government.

Article 21. The quota to the general Federal expenses shall be furnished by Bavaria in two half-yearly instalments not later than January 1 and July 1 in each year.

Article 22. As long as no superior Federal court exists, offenses against the confederation, committed in Bavaria, shall be punished according to the Bavarine laws.

Article 23. Propositions to alter the Constitution shall be considered rejected even if Bavaria votes in the minority of the Federal Council.

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT.

Its Dedication—Interesting Ceremonies.

The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben, the distinguished German officer who fought valiantly in our war for independence, was laid in May last at the Schutzen Park. The monument has now been completed by Mr. Jacques Juvenal, the contractor, and unveiled this afternoon. It is immediately in front of the mansion at the park, and is of italian marble, highly polished, standing about 12½ feet high, the disc being about four feet in height and four feet square, on which appears the simple word "Steuben," on the American shield, around which is a wreath of oak, and a representation of a torch and sword below. The monument is surmounted by a bust of Steuben, about 2½ feet high, which is said to be a capital likeness. The German societies in this city determined some months ago to unveil the monument to-day, and at the same time have a two days' festival; and, accordingly, to-day and to-morrow the festival will be held.

This morning, about ten o'clock, the procession to inaugurate the festivities was formed in front of the City Hall by Chief Marshal General Gerhardt. The procession took up the line of march by Four-and-a-half street, Pennsylvania avenue, and Seventh street to the park about 11 o'clock, and on the line of march quite a number of bouquets were handed to those in line. Several places along the line were decorated.

The ceremonies consisted of the opening address by A. Eberly, Esq.; hymn by the Washington Saengerbund; dedicatory oration by S. Wolf, Esq. (in English); "The Watch on the Rhine," Arion Quartette Club; German orations by Messrs. Theo. Poeshe and Dr. F. Schmidt; "Where is the German's Fatherland?" Saengerbund and Arion.

The festival will continue to-morrow, when there will be prize shooting, bowling, dancing, etc.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

SHOCKING.

Two Girls Lacerated by a Bloodhound.

On Sunday afternoon two servant girs in the employ of Mr. A. Hessenberger, residing at Hamilton Park, New Brighton, were bitten in a shocking manner by a fierce Siberian bloodhound owned by their employer. One of the girls, Catharine Brady, had one of her breasts almost completely torn from her body, and at present lies in a very low state. The other girl, Eliza McNulty, who went to the former's assistance, was also attacked by the brute, and had her arm lacerated horribly, requiring sixteen stitches to sew it up. Mr. Hessenberger had both young women conveyed to the house, and he and his family are doing all in their power to relieve their sufferings. The dog was shot by Officer Mead, of the Richmond county police.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1870.

The attention of business men is attracted to the polls to-day, and trade is interrupted in nearly all departments. The effect is very perceptible on the money market, though operations were not entirely suspended. The bank statement last night is again unfavorable, showing a falling off in the deposits of $432,714, in legal-tenders of $125,953, and in specie of $22,007. In the loans the decrease is only $32,169, which indicates that the banks are doing all they can to accommodate borrowers. The large increase of $3,361,952 in the clearings further shows this. These figures, though not very reassuring as to the future, give no cause for alarm. The rates are without material change.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, opening at 113⅜, and closing at noon at about 113¼.

Reading Railroad was active, selling freely at 50¼@50⅝. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61@61¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44½; Philadelphia and Erie at 36½; and Catawissa preferred at 38¾.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 33@33⅛, the balance of the list being neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1st se..104		13 sh Reading R...	50¼
$700 City 6s, New..		200 do.....	50⅜
va ctfs..102		100 do.....s5.	50⅜
$1000 Pa cp 5s....c.103½		500 do ....b30.	50⅜
$1500 City 6s, prior		500 do.....	50⅜
to '62....103½		200 do..s30wn.	50⅜
$4000 Phila & E 7s.. 88½		52 do.....	50⅜
$2000 Sun & E 7s...101½		100 do.....b30.	50⅜
5 sh O C & A R.c. 44		300 sh Cat Pf.....	38¾
200 do..... 44½		100 do.....c.	38¾
16 sh Penna R.... 61⅛		3 sh Leh Nav 8s..	33
7 do..... 61⅛		200 do..s30wn.	33½
14 do..... 61		200 do.....c.	33⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@112⅛; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Pacifics, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 113¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 113¾@113¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. July, 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¾@113¾; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@720.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅜	10·56 A. M.	113⅜
10·25 "	113⅜	10·59 "	113⅜
10·45 "	113⅜	11·09 "	113⅜
11·55 "	113⅜	12·25 P. M.	113⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—There was but little business effected on 'Change to-day, the probable result of the election being the principal topic of conversation.

The demand for Flour was limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·50@6·85; Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6·50@7; fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The receipts of Wheat continue liberal and in excess of the demand, which is principally for prime lots. Wheat commands full prices. Sales of 7500 bushels at $1·38@1·42 for Indiana red, and $1·43@1·45 for do. amber. Rye sells at 90@92c. for Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 6000 bushels at 96@92c. for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and 85@88c. for Western mixed. Oats are very dull; 1400 bushels white Western sold at 51½@52c. Nothing is doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quoted at 90c. for Western iron-bound. No sales.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"While great buoyancy existed at the Stock Exchange; while the English money market was reported easy; while five-twenties in London advanced from 91¾ to 91⅝; while exchange was lower and weak; and while the Government intends to sell a million of gold on Wednesday, the gold market was firmer, and rose from 113⅜ to 113¾, simply on the high rates for cash gold exacted by the lenders from those who were borrowing to make deliveries. The speculators for a decline, wearied of the obstinate position of the holders of gold, closed their contracts, in most instances at a loss, and turned to the more attractive field presented in the Stock Exchange, where the fluctuations are reviving the halcyon days of money making. The effect of the numerous influences recited above worked their effect later in the day, when gold again fell off to 113⅛, but, despite the normal influences for a decline, the undertone of the market, derived from the operations of the lenders of gold, was firm, showing the power which combinations in Wall street possess against the natural course of events.

"In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 5 per cent. for carrying to 1-16 for borrowing. The transactions for carrying were purely exceptional, and occurred a few minutes before three o'clock, the loans being ex-Clearing House. The average rate for borrowing was at 3-64.

"The higher ruling of gold, combined with the advance in Five twenties in London, led to a strong market for Governments, but prices fluctuated very little. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury had no effect upon the market. It is intimated that Mr. Boutwell, in so strenuously resisting the solicitations of the street to increase his gold sales while doubling his purchases of bonds, is operating upon a theory that such a course will bring the prices of Five-twenties and gold together, if not induce the former to pass the latter and thus pave the way for funding the debt in the new loan. The Assistant Treasurer received to-day a further instalment of $42,000 of the five per cents. of 1871, making a total of $1,559,000 so far presented for redemption.

"The supply of cotton bills on the market has again weakened the rates for foreign exchange, and the bankers were compelled to further reduce their rates.

"Despite the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, money was in abundant supply at five to six per cent. The transactions at four per cent. were purely exceptional, the increased volume of business at the Stock Exchange creating an active demand at five per cent. even on Government collaterals. Discounts were in better demand, and prime paper passed quite freely at 7⅜ to 8 per cent."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Jamestown, Carli, Savannah, Penrose, Massey & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Empire, Herring, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Canada, Smith, 55 days from Gottenburg, with railroad iron.
N. G. bark H. Upman, Switgi, 17 days fm Havana, in ballst to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Gil

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR OCTOBER STATE ELECTIONS—THE CONTEST FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska come off to-day. Embracing, as they do, the choice of a full delegation from these States for the popular branch of the next Congress, and considering that they will, in all probability, determine the political ascendancy in that body, and that the Democracy profess to be sanguine of initiating in these elections a political revolution which will open their way to the next Presidency, the results of these preliminary skirmishes will be looked for with a lively interest, especially by the calculating politicians of both parties.

In the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March next, there are in the Pennsylvania House delegation of twenty-four members sixteen Republicans and eight Democrats; in the Ohio delegation of nineteen members twelve Republicans and seven Democrats; in the Indiana delegation of eleven members six Republicans and five Democrats; in the Iowa delegation of six members six Republicans, and the one member from Nebraska is a Republican. Total from these five States in the present House of Representatives, forty-one Republicans and twenty Democrats. But many of these Republicans members, on a popular vote in their respective districts, in 1868, ranging from twenty to thirty thousand, were elected on the small margin of one, two, or three hundred majority. When, therefore, it is remembered that in the October elections of 1868, which were made the test question as to the election of General Grant or Horatio Seymour as President in November, and that those October results were universally accepted as settling the question, we may say that the Congressional prospects for the Democrats in these elections of to-day appear to be really encouraging, and particularly in Pennsylvania. On a short popular vote the Democrats in our State elections always poll a larger proportion of their full strength than the Republicans. The main reason for this lies in the fact that while the strength of the Democrats is in the cities, towns (not townships), and villages convenient to the polls, and is largely composed of men who have plenty of time to spare for election purposes, the strength of the Republicans is among the farmers, who at this season of the year can be brought out from their work to the polls only by some extraordinary political pressure in October, such as that directly involving the issues of a Presidential contest.

From 1854, when the Republican party first came into the field, on the platform of no further extension of slavery, down to 1868, they have had all the advantages of the popular sentiment of the North on the slavery question, the war against the Rebellion, the abolition of slavery, and the reconstruction of the Rebel States, involving the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the National Constitution, abolishing and interdicting slavery, and establishing equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race, color, "or previous condition of servitude." But all these questions are settled, and there is hardly a Copperhead to be found who any longer insists that the reconstruction laws of Congress and the late amendments made to the Constitution are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." We find the Democrats now fighting their battle upon the heavy taxations and expenditures of the dominant party, upon the tariff and upon the alleged extravagances, corruptions and shortcomings of General Grant's administration.

In short, the general issue now between the Democrats and Republicans is General Grant's administration. Fortunate is it, too, for the Republicans that they have Grant's administration for their platform, identified, as it is, with retrenchments of expenses, corrections of abuses, greatly increased savings to the Treasury upon greatly reduced schedules of taxation, large payments of the national debt, general confidence in the public credit, law and order at home, peace with all foreign nations, and respect from all quarters of the globe. But for such an administration, with such an excellent record as this, the Republican party, after having finished the stupendous revolution commenced against slavery in Kansas and consummated in the fifteenth amendment, would naturally have fallen to pieces, thus clearing the way for a complete reorganization of parties upon the new issues arising from the new order of things. The party, however, from a great revolution completed, practically takes the position of a new party on the platform of Grant's administration.

Herein lie the continued strength and solidity of the Republicans as a national party. They may be shaken and damaged to some extent in these October elections, but the results will hardly shake the established popularity of General Grant's administration, or his chances against all comers for the Presidential succession. To carry the House of Representatives for the next Congress the Democrats are zealously striving, because it will be the gaining of an important branch of the enemy's intrenchments, looking to the great battle of 1872, and because it will be held as a sign of the beginning of a political revolution. But these elections, half way between one Presidential battle and another, seldom possess any great significance. We apprehend that the issues of success upon which the next Presidency will be decided, overwhelming all extraneous matters, are too firmly established in favor of General Grant's re-election to be disturbed by an opposition party this fall, which is still without a platform and without a candidate as a national organization.

Nor does there appear much ground for great Democratic expectations from these October elections, looking at the results of those of September. The probabilities are, notwithstanding, that the Democrats will gain in to-day's elections a considerable number of Congressmen, because of the local divisions and general indifference of the Republicans; but no results are likely to be obtained calculated to raise a serious doubt of the re-election of General Grant in 1872. Indeed, we think that a Democratic House of Representatives in the interval would rather strengthen than weaken General Grant in bringing the Republicans to their sober senses, as Lincoln was strengthened in 1864 by the adverse elections on a short vote in 1862, and as Grant was strengthened in 1868 from the Republican failures of 1867. Whatever the results, there will be no political revolution in these half way October elections of 1870.

OCTOBER ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It must be admitted, whatever patriotic pangs the confession may occasion, that, with the best political institutions in the world, we have a most untrustworthy climate. The spring of our poets is the English spring, and not our cold, dilatory, and, we may even say, sloppy season; our summers oftenest are either too hot or too wet; and our winters, if too cold, are inexpressibly tedious, or, if "open," not only occasion epidemics, but compel a premature and not seldom a ruinous vegetation. One season, however, we have, reaching from the last of September partly into November, which is probably as productive of delicious physical sensations as any in the world. It is a season when, in the early cool of the morning, we recognize the first breath of winter, which is yet afar off, and our fevered frames welcome the invigorating atmosphere as the lips of travellers in Sahara greet thankfully the longed-for cup of cold water. Bodily exertion is no longer wearily oppressive; upon the contrary, there is an exhilaration in the air which will not suffer us to remain quiet. As we stalk past the variegated panorama of changing foliage, we begin to ask ourselves if we too were not destined for pedestrian exploits and the winning of prize cups; for ten miles now are easier of accomplishment than one was under the old solar radiance. Coming out of the summer enervated, listless, and ceronically lazy, we find ourselves suddenly in the possession of fresh muscular forces, and our enjoyment of their use seems to be for a time insatiable.

It appears to have been settled by the poets, if we may credit their elegiac writings, that autumn is a season of sadness and of unavailing regret. Mr. Bryant, in one of the most charming of his minor pieces, speaks of these as "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year." We persist in sonding our sighs after the withered leaf "down floating upon the blustering gale." It is considered to be a regular and proper thing to mourn for the blighted flowers blackening upon their stalks, and to shed a tear or two for "the last rose of summer." We suspect that in this minor mood there is a good deal of conventionality, and, we may venture to say, a little affectation. Upon a clear October day, with its sky cloudless from the rise to the set of sun, its invigorating temperature and its variety of color, the natural feeling is one of exultation. Mr. Emerson speaks of a temper when walking, in which he was almost afraid to think how glad he was. It is thus that the fine October day, with that brilliancy which, under a high temperature, might sink us into a dreamy indolence, makes every sense so keen that each moment has its new and separate pleasure. The animal spirits rather rise than sink, unless, indeed, we are bent, like clever boys of fifteen, upon being obstinately Byronical: the eye is clear to catch the magnificence of the landscape and the glory of the sunset; the ear grows sharper for rural sounds as they become fewer; the fruitage is always a cheering lesson of the recuperative force of Nature; and the few flowers which the early frost has spared have a value which we did not accord to the gay and populous parterre.

It is in these few weeks of the last genial month of the year that we are able to exist without over-consciousness and prepense exertion. All the others are seasons of wrapping and unwrapping, of debates as to the kindling of fires or the opening of windows, of decisions between housekeeping and going abroad, of watching the weather-glass and of cultivating patience when inopportune inclemencies mar our little prospects. But October is, in the main, not only a trustworthy month, but its moderation enables us to enjoy nature without resolutely preparing ourselves for it as for a business. The serene sky, the clear atmosphere, the silver haze which fringes the woodlands, the imperial splendor of the occident, the rustic bustle of the harvest, the tree bending under its load of ruddy and golden fruit, each feature of the landscape, however minute, greets us as we go forth and waits neither for our scrutiny or salutation. Our receptivity becomes boundless just in proportion to its quiescence, and the less we look for the more do our eyes behold. We are, for a time, released from that constant care of the body which is incompatible with calm and complete sensation. Emancipated alike from the necessity of hurry or of loitering, we can go about leisurely and take what the beautiful earth offers, without spoiling the feast by our hungry importunity. We know well enough that these pleasures, exquisite and invigorating as they are, will soon remain with us only as priceless recollections. There is the dull dreariness of November, with all its leaden inertia, before us; but we do not care to anticipate. The shortening days, replete with a wealth of solar brightness, are too precious to be wasted in unavailing forebodings of their speedy and final flight. It is enough that we have found the relief which through sweltering July and simmering August we cried out for sincerely and not energetically, only because we had no energy remaining. Once more we feel our virility and comprehend the purpose of the muscular system. Once more we cease to complain that Nature made us such sensitive barometers. For all his bluster, and fretting, and frowning, and freezing, we can bid the young Winter welcome with a cheery laugh.

WHY MONEY IS SCARCE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

There is a plethora of money in New York. The banks are full, the Sub-Treasury is full, and the brokers and speculators have more than they know what to do with. The rates of discount are easy and exchange on Europe is down to par. While this is not true of New York, the case is reversed at the West. We are short of money; our banks are drained, and exchange is scarce. There are several causes for this, but they are mostly incidental to the fact that we have purchased as heavily as usual from the East, at undiminished cost, while our shipments of exchange products have been sold at an average reduction from last year's prices. The balance against us we have had to make good in cash. It is a plain operation of natural law. Last year we exchanged commodities. This year our productions were only worth, say, ninety cents on the dollar compared with last year's prices, and, having purchased a like amount this year, we have been compelled to pay the difference in money.

This brings the people of the entire West to a direct appreciation of the effect of our tariff laws. We raise grain, and provisions, and exchange them for iron, cloth, glass, and crockery, cotton and woollen goods. The value of our productions is fixed by the foreign market. The producer can only receive the price paid in Liverpool, less the cost and charges for transportation. If the foreign crops be large, our prices recede, and we must sell at whatever rate rules during the season. But when we come to purchase our supplies, this rule is reversed. The strong arm of the law is interposed, and we are compelled to pay prices fixed by a tariff. We have no choice of markets. The English merchant only buys American grain when he cannot get other at lower rates, and never pays a farthing beyond the price at which other grain is offered him. In buying his bread and provisions, he has the whole world to choose in, giving, of course, the preference to the countries which take his products in exchange for theirs. The result is that he only deals with the United States upon compulsion, and never when he can get what he wants elsewhere. But when we come to buy our iron, cotton and woollen goods, glass, cutlery, boots, and shoes, the Government interposes and tells us we must do one of two things—either buy what we want at home, paying sixty per cent. more than we can get the same for elsewhere, or pay a fine of sixty per cent. for buying from Europe. We have been submitting to this outrage for so many years that most persons had settled down in the belief that it was a fixed policy, and so long as prices of breadstuffs remained unchanged they paid no special attention to its operation. But the fall in breadstuffs brings the case home to us in the most telling manner. The price of cotton and woollen goods, of iron, and of all the necessaries of life which we have to buy, remain fixed by law. While the Englishman is at liberty to buy, and does buy, all he needs in whatever market he can obtain it cheapest, we have no choice. The Government has a cordon of officers along the frontier to compel us to buy at prices arbitrarily fixed and established by law. We produce and send to Cadiz, in Spain, staves and headings to the value of $1,000 000 annually. The price of salt in Cadiz is about twelve cents per 100 pounds. This shipment of staves and headings would, therefore, purchase in Cadiz as many hundred pounds of salt as twelve cents are contained in $1,000,000. But the Government interposes and prohibits the exchange of staves for salt, under a penalty of eighteen cents, in gold, per 100 pounds. If the shipper persists in making the exchange, as he must do, or bring back his vessel empty, he must lay aside eighteen cents in gold to pay the penalty for every twelve cents he expends in salt, and, instead of bringing home the value of his staves in salt, he brings back $400,000 worth of that article, and $600,000 in gold to pay the tax thereon.

Producers of grain and provisions are subjected to precisely the same process. We send grain abroad, and are compelled to take such prices as we can obtain. If we send $1,000,000 worth of breadstuffs to Liverpool, we are not permitted to purchase that amount of cloth or other articles we need, or, if we do, we must divide our money, so that for every dollar's worth of goods we buy, we shall have from sixty to ninety cents in gold to pay the penalty for making the purchase. If, as is the case now, the price of breadstuffs has fallen, say, 20 per cent., then we must bear the whole loss of the reduction, and have only $800,000 to purchase goods and pay the tax.

Since 1868, in the short period of two years, the price of breadstuffs has declined 40 per cent. Under the operation of the tariff we have to produce 40 per cent. more in 1870 to purchase the same quantity of clothing and hardware that we bought in 1868, or we must, in addition to our whole crop, forward 40 per cent. in cash. We have reached that point now. Taking the average needs of our people, in clothing, furniture, iron, and all other manufactured goods, to be the same as in 1868, it requires 40 per cent. more of our productions to purchase them now than it did in 1868. This 40 cents on the dollar has to be made good by that much increased labor, or that much drawn from previous savings.

Those who wonder why it is that, with our increased population and increased production, we are constantly expending all we earn, and, in addition, are compelled to encroach upon our accumulations, will find the true explanation in the fact that the prices of all we have to buy are upheld and maintained by arbitrary enactments; and that we are compelled to sell what we produce for whatever we can get. If the barriers which Congress has erected against our trading with the people who buy our crops were removed; if the law which confiscates 60 per cent. of our earnings to subsidize others were repealed, we should find immediate relief, and the property which is now flowing away from us would remain in the hands of the rightful owners.

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL POSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Should France be amerced in the sums computed by German calculators as the cost, on their side, of the war, the French national debt must be very largely increased. This debt, before the war, amounted in our money to about twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. The Germans say the expense of the campaign to themselves will come to the equivalent of one thousand millions of dollars more. To France the cost down to the present time—including a reasonable estimate for towns and villages burned, bridges blown up, and railways, standing crops, and other property destroyed—must be nearly double that sum. If we reckon it at fourteen hundred millions, add the compensation to be paid to Germany, and add both to the national debt, we have an aggregate of five thousand millions of dollars. This vast amount exceeds the hugest national burden known to history. That of Great Britain, at the worst time, has been far below it. At present the English debt is less than four thousnad millions, and this is funded at so low a rate of interest as to make the pressure comparatively light. Besides, small as England is, her vast colonies have assisted her immensely in carrying a load declared over and over again in past times to be beyond her strength. France, without colonies of material productiveness available for such a purpose, will be called upon, then, by the adjustment proposed, to endure a debt a third greater than the monstrous obligations of England in 1814.

But even this does not measure the extent of the French misfortune. The weight of such a debt might be crushing enough for the whole Empire in its integrity. It is, however, proposed to inflict it upon a dismembered France, a territory diminished by six departments, and more than three millions of people. Alsace and Lorraine, including the Upper and Lower Rhine, the Meuse, the Vosges, the Moselle, and the Meurthe would have no part in sustaining the burden. These departments have been accustomed to pay freely in support of their Government. A correspondent writes of an old Alsatian peasant, in his shovel hat, looped up on one side, and short jacket, expressing his opinion very concisely, but with indefini'e iteration, "Whoever has Hundsbach has me. Whether the French or the Prussians have Alsace all is one to me. Whoever has it, the peasant will have to pay the taxes, which are heavy enough." But these heavy taxes will no longer, as proposed, go to Paris, but to Berlin. Thus, all things considered, France will not only have the heaviest debt in the world to stagger under, but will possess from eight to twelve per cent. fewer shoulders than before to uphold it. It is this consideration, apart from national pride, which weighs so severely on MM. Favre, Thiers, and the rest who have been representing the new-born Republic. To accept such terms would look like, if it did not positively amount to, destruction. The Democratic leaders, clearly, dare not assent to them. Yet no alternative is open to them but the terrible one of an indefinite continuation of the war. And it will be a poor consolation to those who support the Republic, in the event of continued disaster, to reflect that King William would probably grant better terms to the Empire.

The truth is that the double penalty of dismemberment and paying the German expenses of the war is more than any Government dare propose to the French people, if, indeed, it would not be too heavy for their strength. It is true that prognostications about non-ability to bear a given debt are often disproved, but such precedents hardly justify indefinite expansion. Many insisted in 1865 that the public liabilities of the United States could never be redeemed. Some of our friends of the Democratic party were loudest in this assertion—the same gentlemen who now urge that we are paying the debt too fast. But this prospective debt of France is more than double what ours was at its highest point, to say nothing of the difference of area and annual rate of populative increase, which establish a still wider contrast in the relative situations. Besides this, a nation flushed with victory works faster and better than a nation humiliated by defeat—a consideration not too sentimental, we conceive, to be taken into account. A careful survey of all the features of the case ought, we may suppose, to lead the sober-minded Germans to moderate the rigor of demands which from their point of view may seem just in themselves. It is a dangerous thing to exact either the impossible or that which to average eyes looks like the impossible. To press for too much sometimes ends in the loss of all. No nation has ever stood in a more magnificent attitude than Germany now stands with relation to an aggressive enemy. Her moral superiority will rise to the level of her physical superiority should she abstain from imposing on France terms of peace that may appear impracticable as well as shameful.

JUDGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

There is one aspect of the Philadelphia election to-day as to which we are tempted to say a word. Every now and then flings are thrown from that quarter on what is mildly described as the corruptibility, if not corruption, of our New York judiciary. It is, indeed, rather a favorite theme. Certain it is that, after the exhibition now made in our sister city, it will not lie in the mouths of radical Republicanism to reproach us or anybody. There are, it seems, three judges of important local courts to be chosen today by the good people of Philadelphia. Their tenure is ten years, and the jurisdiction varied and important. The Democrats have nominated gentlemen of the very highest character, and seem in the selection to have felt the serious responsibility resting upon them, and to have duly considered the great social interests involved. On the other hand, as we gather from the press on both sides, the radical advocacy or apology being very feeble, the Republicans seem to be trying to see how far they can venture in defiance of public opinion. This is especially manifest in two of their nominations, the third being simply insignificant. For the Common Pleas—a court, as we understood it, of most important functions—a gentleman is named only remarkable for his historic agency, not many years ago, in an effort, by means of money (avowedly sent for that purpose), to elect a well-known quack doctor to the Senate of the United States, in which creditable enginery he was thwarted, if we remember rightly, by the superior skill of an empiric of a different kind, Mr. Simon Cameron. Mr. Paxson, Dr. Jayne's agent, was an active Know-Nothing—now an acrid radical. But this is nothing alongside of another nomination. The Radical candidate for the District Court is a person who, being Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia—its law adviser (a post he holds yet)—after involving himself in all manner of disastrous and discreditable stock speculations, on the 27th of April, 1868—only yesterday, and the record is printed—took the benefit of the Federal bankrupt law and was discharged from multitudinous debts. Among these debts this precious official (a fiercely "loyal" man, be it observed) returned the arrears of his income tax during the war to the United States. Among his creditors he returned his client the city of Philadelphia; among his assets "exempt" he claimed "ornaments of his person" to the amount of one-third of the whole sum prayed for. If the men of character and business of a great city choose to elect such folks to high judicial stations, it is no immediate concern of ours. Heretofore the judiciary of Phi'adelphia has stood high in public estimation. We may have looked at it with envy. But, if the vote of to-day shall be to elevate individuals such as the Republican nominees are conceded to be, this high repute, like many other obsolete illusions, will be among the things of the past. We have every reason to hope this will not happen, and that there will be, on this ticket at least, a Democratic victory, in spite of the Federal manipulation of General Grant's pet judge and the frauds which are almost ostentatiously planned.

THE REPUBLICANS FINDING OUT GEN. GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The *Evening Post* very properly denounces the bad behavior of the President in making war on Senator Sumner and Senator Schurz for their opposition to the St. Domingo treaty. The *Post* reminds President Grant of what happened to Andrew Johnson, who set out with a policy of his own in contempt of the party which elected him, and finished his political career amid the derision of all parties and without a friend to follow him to his retirement. It is also true that while the policy of Johnson related to a subject of great importance and interest, that of Grant relates to a subject of very little moment, and in which no one is concerned except General Grant himself and a few inmates of his household.

This analogy between Andrew Johnson and U. S. Grant is novel, but it is not without truth. Grant is already without a sincere friend in the party which elected him. The leaders of that party feel it to be necessary to use him for the present, and they desire to avoid an open breach with him. But if he continues to conduct himself with the same absence of common sense and the same disregard of all obligations but those to his own family and to the flatterers who pursue him for the sake of office, he will in due time become as much an object of bitter enmity to the Republican party as was Andrew Johnson himself. All that can save him from this will be his own incompetence, indolence, and folly. Thus he will escape from violent animosity only by falling into entire contempt. But whichsoever of these two may be his lot, he is bound to go out of office on the 4th of March, 1873, with as little of the respect and confidence which greeted his inauguration on the 4th of March, 1869, as is possible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS.
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 23 tuths1y

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward, along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each lot there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 6t W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE

WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 2m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 43 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting was held last evening in the Sunday-school rooms of Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad street, below Spruce, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the female missionary to India, Margaret A. Creigh. Rev. Dr. Wylie presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer, at the close of which an address was made by Rev. Dr. Sterrett. Miss Creigh will sail next Wednesday, and on her arrival in her field of labor will instruct the youth in the truths of the Gospel, and aid also in preparing their minds for usefulness by teaching them in reading, writing, arithmetic, and history. At the close of the remarks of Dr. Wylie, a handsome Bible was presented to Miss Creigh by the members of the church as a token of their high regard.

—The regular meeting of the Sunday School Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last evening in St. Matthias' Church, on Nineteenth street, above Wallace. Mr. Charles E. Lex presided, and the meeting was opened with religious exercises, after which an address on the subject, "What are the characteristics of a good Sunday school teacher?" was delivered by the Rev. William H. Hare, rector of the Church of the Ascension. At the close of the address, short speeches were made by various clergymen and laymen in the discussion of the subject, giving their views as to the best mode of teaching, preserving order, interesting the scholars, etc. A large audience was present, and the discussion was quite spirited. The meeting adjourned after further religious exercises.

—At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, held a few days since, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Robert Jones, Philadelphia, Grand Master; Joseph W. Johnson, D. G. M.; D. B. Bowser, G. Secretary; Henry Gordon, Treasurer. Directors—P. G. M. E. Scott, P. G. M. Charles Simpson, A. J. Mercer, J. Nixon. The following State were represented at the meeting.—Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, District of Columbia, and Province of Ontario.

—The water tank at Chesnut Hill will hold 39,025 gallons, which is supplied by an engine of 35-horse power. The consumption of water is about 70,000 gallons per day.

—At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the stable of Mr. Henry Taylor, situated on Hay street, Aramingo, was destroyed by fire at a loss of $450. Mr. N. Supplee's machine shop was also damaged. There is no insurance in either case.

Yesterday afternoon two small barns and some shedding, on Main street, Chesnut Hill, owned by Ambrose White, and occupied by Joseph Johnson, were destroyed by fire, with their contents, a quantity of hay and a number of carpenter's tools. There was an insurance on the real estate of $800, but none on the contents of the barns. The loss was about $1000. It is supposed the fire originated from children playing with matches.

—Mr. Franklin Butler, living at Fisher's lane, Germantown Railroad, of the firm of Butler, McCarty & Co., jewellers, No. 131 North Second street, whilst going from his house, near the station, to meet his wife, in the four o'clock train, was struck, in crossing the track, by the quarter to four o'clock express, which he mistook for the four o'clock train, and was instantly killed.

—The Philadelphia Rifle Club of this city will be represented at the biennial festival of the American Sharpshooters, to be held this year at Cincinnati, by a delegation numbering thirty persons, among them some of the most skilled marksmen of the club. The festival commences next week, and will continue for ten days.

—While General Thomas was addressing a meeting last evening at the Falls of Schuylkill, against coolie labor, he was assaulted by epithets by one of the crowd. Upon General Thomas resenting the insult, he was set upon by a number of men, and with great difficulty defended himself. The meeting was broken up and the audience dispersed.

Guardians of the Poor.

A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of business, John M. Whitall presiding.

A report from the House Agent was read, which gave the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday last:—Number of persons in the house, 3110; number in the house at the same time last year, 3009; increase, 41.

The Outdoor Agent reports for support expenditures, $1388·75.

Of those receiving out-door relief 525 were Americans, 932 were foreigners, and 175 were children, making a total of 3209.

The Committee on Classification of Diet, to whom was referred the matter of dispensing relief to the out-door poor, reported that after thoroughly examining the subject, and also after addressing circulars to each of the out-door visitors, they had concluded to recommend that the schedule adopted in 1862 be continued, except in cases of the old and infirm. They further stated that the diet of the hospital should be of a better class than heretofore furnished.

On motion the first part of this report was adopted, while the latter portion referred to the same committee and also the Committee on Hospitals.

The board then proceeded to an election of officers of the house and the medical staff for the ensuing year. All the old officers were re-elected.

After some further business of minor importance, the board adjourned.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—At an election in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, the Democrats elected a Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

—General McDowell declines to destroy the barracks at Governor's Island which are impregnated with yellow fever.

—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a series of resolutions inviting General Grant to visit the State Fair and accept the hospitalities of the State.

—A man who brought his wife from Governor's Island to the Bellevue Hospital, New York city, with the yellow fever, has been arrested and placed in irons.

—The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial district of North Carolina has refused to send a bill of indictment to the Grand Jury against those citizens of Caswell county who were arrested by KIRK.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

GARIBALDI TO COMMAND ALL THE FRENCH VOLUNTEERS — PRUSSIA DOES NOT SUPPORT THE BONAPARTES—PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—[Special to the New York World.]—The present attitude of Prussia on the peace question indicates that the strain upon German resources is beginning to be severely felt.

The World's Ostend dispatch says a malignant disease in the German camps outside of Metz is filling the hospitals and overtaxing the surgeons. The deaths for three weeks averaged 150 per day. The rinderpest prevails among the army horses, and has extended through Lorraine and part of Champagne. It has appeared in the camps before Paris, and has extended into Rhenish Prussia.

In evacuating Courcelles on the 7th, fifteen miles from Metz, the Prussians burned large quantities of supplies.

A Brussels dispatch to the World says it is believed there that Bourbaki's mission to the Empress was to urge abdication, thus removing all obstacles to European recognition of the Republic, as the army of Metz cannot be relied on to support the empire.

The World's Munich dispatch states that it is rumored that Russia has made a secret treaty with Italy by which the Tyrol is to be handed over to Italy.

A Boulogne despatch to the "World," states that Bismarck officially denies that the Prussians investing Paris are mutinous and anxious for the war to close.

A Florence despatch to the "World," says the enemies of the Pope declare he shall be stripped of everything; and he with his priests, cardinals and nuns be sent to Asia or Africa.

The World's London dispatch says the continual accumulation of troops and war material on the Russian frontier towards Germany, excites considerable concern, and Russian journals are filled with hostile comments on Bismarck and Germany.

King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of 400,000 francs which had been levied by the Prussians.

A squad of Prussian huzzars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablis. The town was afterwards burned by the Prussians as punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood. A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes. The villages at the north of Paris which were deserted on the approach of the Germans, are repeopled.

Mr. Wade, English Secretary of Legation at Pekin, telegraphs the foreign office September 26, that all is quiet at Pekin and Tien-Tsin.

Conti, secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, writes to a Brussels journal as follows: "My name has been associated with the publication of two documents alleged to have been found in the Tuileries. I submit in explanation that the note about Belgium, reported to be in my handwriting, was not mine. The Emperor never dictated such language to me. The paper is doubtless one of thousands from irresponsible parties daily submitted to the Emperor. Jecker brought his letter to me; I read it, and, as I found it was a demand for money, attended by threats of publishing scandalous papers, I ordered him from my office. Permit me to add that the reputed manifesto of the Emperor in the English papers is apocryphal.

A telegram from Berlin to the Manchester Examiner says Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium.

The same correspondent says General Von Werder is advancing on the army of Lyons between Belfort and Langres.

Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

A note from the Prussian government informs the Powers that Paris threatens to hold out until it is starved. In that event two millions of people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who will be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence the people cannot abandon the city by the roads. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

The Germans evacuated Mulhouse on Sunday, and proceeded toward New Breisach and Schlettstadt.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The following statement is official: The government of Prussia, unable to recognize the actual government of France, will not restore the Bonapartes.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce in an address to Count Bismarck expresses the hope that the indemnity to be paid by France will be calculated not only in the actual losses of ships and cargoes, but also on losses through the confinement of ships in port by the blockade. These points are argued cogently and at great length.

SPAIN.

Effect of the Downfall of the French Empire—Condition of the Nation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received from M. Garrido the following communication on the situation of Spain, as affected by the downfall of the empire in France:—

DISLIKE OF THE BONAPARTES.

A dislike of the Bonapartes, embittered by the policy of the late empire, has been a sentiment common to all parties in Spain, exclusively of a few faithful adherents to the lineage of the ex-Queen, and has been as generally strengthened by the war of France with Prussia and the frivolous pretexts on which it was declared. We have all dreaded the possible triumph of Napoleon, and his being tempted, in the intoxication of success, to appropriate to himself the Balearic Isles, and to place on the throne of Spain the son of the dethroned Isabella. His defeats and shameful overthrow have in a single day changed the prospects of all parties here.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Our republicans have enthusiastically welcomed the new Republic, which is a ground of hope to them. The partisans of "democratic monarchy" are inclining towards the same objects as this party; but the Government, which fears to offend Bismarck, is preparing to resist the republican revolution which appears imminent. This attitude of General Prim is due to the precaricus circumstances under which the French republic has sprung up. If that ambitious General thought it were solidly established, no one in Spain doubts that he would have proclainred a republic at home.

PRIM'S POSITION.

The situation of the General is as utterly false a one as can exist. The Republicans detest him, and he knows it; the adherents of the Liberal Union not only hate, but despise him, and he knows it. The Progresista majority in the Cortes, which supports him, knows well that it represents a minority in the country, and having no Progresista King in whose name to govern, it opposes all the candidates who have any following, great or small, and in this manner prolongs the interim, by which course alone it can retain its power. The fear of the Republican orators and of a possible breaking up of the majority—because some members want Montpensier to be voted King, and some want reformed institutions to turn this kingless monarchy into a republic—restrains the government from convoking the Cortes under these critical circumstances. It was agreed on the prorogation of that assembly in June that it should not meet again till the 1st of November, unless any extraordinary contingencies made it necessary; but a special committee of nine members was nominated to convoke it in such a case with the approbation of the President and Secretaries of Congress. But the majority of this committee consists of friends of the Goverament, and in the recent deliberations has rejected the proposition of the minority for the immediate convocation of the Cortes. The parliamentary opposition is not, however, disheartened, and proposes to present to the President a petition for the convocation, signed by so many members that he cannot venture to neglect it. It will be understood that different parties will unite in this measure with different hopes and objects.

A CONFLICT IN THE STREETS.

Independently of the contemplated parliamentary struggle, all parties are preparing for a conflict in the streets. They would all prefer a parliamentary victory, but in their uncertainty of obtaining it are reserving another resource to themselves. All are conspiring against one another, and in the Government Zorilla and Sagasta, who are creatures of Prim, are conspiring, each with his own objects, against the democratic monarchists Rivero and Echegaray; Serrano, as head of the Liberal Union, and Regent of the nation, conspires against Prim, and Prim against Serrano. In the ranks of the army and the navy the same opposed tendencies are found as in the Government. If a conflict in the streets should be raised, as seems likely, by the Republicans, each of the parties in the Government would endeavor to take advantage of it in order to get rid of the other; but the probabilities, in the event of the Government's being victorious, would be in favor of Serrano and the Montpensierists, for the republicans, who prefer the actual state of things to a monarchy under Montpensier, compose at present the principal strength of Prim and the Progresistas as opposed to the Unionists under the Regent. Between Prim and Serrano the former would be nearly disarmed if the Republicans were routed. This event might therefore lead to the triumph of Montpensier and a monarchical reaction. On the other hand, a Republican victory would be followed by the arming of half a million of men, to place themselves at the side of the French republic. This is what the Republicans maintain at their meetings and in all their journals and manifestoes. What chance of success have they in a conflict? If they raise one in Madrid it will be because they reckon already on a considerable fraction of the army; besides which, the citizens have many thousands of good muskets, but the end cannot be foreseen. But if they are successful in Madrid, it may be depended upon that all Spain will proclaim the Republic. The municipal councils of most of the important towns in the provinces are Republican; and if the Government has not yet put in force the new laws relative to the provincial deputations and *ayuntamientos* voted by the last Legislature, it is because they feared that the majorities would prove Republican, and not only in the provinces but in Madrid also. The Republicans have hitherto reckoned on gaining power in a constitutional way, and would not have prepared for arms if it had not been for the extraordinary events in France, but at the present moment they are urged to action by their sympathy of race and party, and at the same time by the instinct of self-defense.

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

Such being the situation of things in Spain, it is thought that Portugal will follow the movement which prevails in that country. The reigning dynasty has lost all its prestige; and the breath of a revolution in Spain would sweep away the Braganzas after the Bourbons. Not a shot would fired to rescue them at home; and we do not expect England would waste money or time on their behalf.

PRAYING BY RULE.

A Scene in the Cathedral at Rouen.

In the Cathedral of Rouen, writes a London *Telegraph* correspondent, one group of suppliants presented a sight which was none the less pathetic because a heretic or a philosopher might have deemed it ludicrous as well. In the left transept is a chancel dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows. To that place of sacrificial grief came a string of women, who, before kneeling down in adoration, went to a business-like old dame at the left corner of the altar and bought a candle. The old lady really kept a chandler's shop. Her wares varied in thickness and length and price, some being as thin as a rush, and scarcely a foot in length, while others were as thick as an ordinary taper, and a couple of feet long. Some could be had for ten centimes, others for twenty, a third set for twenty-five, and what I may call the *premier eclasse* for half a franc. Each suppliant had a choice proportioned to the depth of her devotions or the length of her purse. The lowest quality gave so flickering and feeble a light that perhaps it might suggest unpleasant doubts to timid worshippers; at least one determined young woman first lighted one candle and then another before she was satisfied. The majority of the worshippers, however, meekly paid their copper coin and left the aged vestal virgin to trim a votive taper of the lowest power. Only one suppliant had been so extravagant as to pay fifty francs, and her token of faith towered above all the others like a Matterhorn above the lower Alps. The bystanders could easily measure the several lengths of the illuminated prayers, because, in the most business-like fashion, each was stuck on an iron spike which jutted out from a table covered with lead. While the candles were burning the suppliants were engaged in prayer, and the solemn silence was broken by the horrible persistency with which the old candle woman counted her coppers, making them chink, chink, with sacrilegiously metallic ring. Well, after all, it was a trade which the poor old woman had pursued day by day, perhaps, for a generation, and long familiarity with the handling of sacred things is apt to breed painful contempt, or what looks like contempt, even in the very midst of the sanctuary. And if in the laying of the candles before kneeling down to pray there seemed a ludicrous and even a horrible element of paganism, after all, every religion has symbols which are open to criticism. Irreverence itself would be silenced before such a group of suppliant women, who, with souls darkened by that shadow of the Angel of Death which is passing over this stricken land, had come to lay breaking or broken hearts at the feet of Our Lady of Sorrows.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES..... 6·07 | MOON SETS..... 6·49
SUN SETS..... 5·27 | HIGH WATER..... 2·23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Siberia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 1
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	New York	London	Oct. 19
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Algeria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 13
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Oct. 15
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Frank Lovett, Smith, Hamburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Sagua, Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Henry Le Blanc, Harris, Yarmouth, N. S., B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Maryland, Green, Boston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Savannah, do.
Schr Helene, Bahrs, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr S. McManemy, Nowell, Charleston, do. (not as before.)
Schr Ida L. Bearse, Boston via Wilmington, Del., David Cooper.
Schr Ocean Wave, Lore, Norfolk, do.
Schr Tunis Depew, Crittenden, Fort Monroe, do.
Schr Fawn, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Rapidan, Johnson, Washington, D. C., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 47 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below Brandywine, passed brigs Sarah Princep, fm Fowey, and Dayspring, from Calais. Off the Ledge, two barks, names unknown, one of them light.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil.

Schr Maryland, Green, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Ruby, Carey, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr William Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, from Fall River.

PUT BACK.

Captain Charles B. White, of tugboat Douglas, fm Buoy of Middle, reports off Buoy of Joe Flogger spoke schooner A. M. Aldridge, from Philadelphia for Boston, putting back leaking very badly, about 2000 strokes per hour. Captain White offered assistance, but was refused.

SPOKEN.

October 4, 70 miles E. of Cape May (by bark Joshua Loring, at this port 9th inst. from Gottenburg), bark Leonidas, Gates, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 10.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. C. King, with salt, and R. H. Rockwood, with malt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Osprey, R. J. Chard, William Norman, E. B. Timmons, H. C. Leroy, Fannie, W. H. Talmage Alex. Toms, Cascadilla, Clinton, Jane Elliott, W. H. Harned, and Mary McCaffrey, all with coal, for New York.

L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 10—10 50 A. M.—Passed in yesterday, a bark unknown; also, bark Canada, left for Philadelphia. The greater part of the fleet went to sea in the afternoon. Passing out this A. M., bark Elena.

In harbor, bark Guinevere, from Dublin for Savannah; bark Fassfern, 2 brigs, and 5 schooners.

Wind N. Thermometer, 69.

Reported as here yesterday and leaving last night:—Brigs Charles Miller and Potomac, from Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Charles E. Smith, John A. Griffin, Mary P. Hudson, J. T. Weaver, and Eclipse, all bound out.

4 P. M.—One brig going up this P. M. Other vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind S.; light. Thermometer, 76.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer City of London, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamers Charles W. Lord, Post, from Havana for New York, and Tillie, Partridge, from Galveston for do, put into Charleston 9th inst.—cause not stated.

Steamer The Queen, Thompson, from New York 1st inst. for Liverpool, was passed on the 6th, lat. 43 18, long. 58 41.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe 9th inst.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, hence for Cronstadt, took a pilot in the Sound, Elsinore, 19th ult.

Bark Brunswick, Pitts, hence, at Konigsberg 21st ultimo.

Bark C. S. Packard, Packard, from Liverpool 30th August, for Philadelphia, was passed 6th inst., lat. 43 18, long. 58 41.

Arg. bark Luin, Merrill, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Montevideo 22d Aug.

Brig J. Carver, Brooks, hence for Rockland, at Salem 7th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, s'd from New Bedford 8th inst.

Schr L. Holway, Bryant, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs S. D. Hart, Hart, and Ann E. Martin, Weeks, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Alaska, Stout, hence, at Rockport 29th ult.

Schrs Ann Valentine, Bailey, hence for Boston, and C. P. Hoffman, Robinson, fm Great Egg Harbor for New Bedford, sailed from New London 7th inst.

Schrs L. T. Knight, Sherman, from Bangor for Philadelphia; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, and R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from Boston for do., sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst.

Schr John Kennedy, Lang, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, hence, at Norfolk 7th instant.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, hence, at Charleston 7th instant.

Schr Emma D. Finney, McQuillen, fm St. Marys, Ga., for Philadelphia, put into Charleston 9th inst., with loss of rudder.

Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schrs Charles Carroll, Chase, from Boston; Minnehaha, Randall, from Deep River, Conn.; and E. R. Hallock, Hallock, from Huntingdon, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Schrs Sarah J. Fort, Fort, from Bridgeport; J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Portland, Conn.; W. C. Atwater, Parker; Horatio Nichols, White; and E. Shattock, Baker, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. steamer Algeria, Le Messurier, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 704 passengers.

Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 563 passengers.

Steamer Catharine Whiting, at Key West, reports:—26th ult., 9 A. M., saw the wreck of a steamer rolling heavily in the surf, 10 miles N. of Indian River.

Br. brig Kuoy, Trafton, bound from Philadelphia to St. John, N. B., with 234 tons coal, valued at $1172, has been abandoned at sea. She was fallen in with on the 8th inst., in lat. 36 14, long. 75, by the steamer Virgo, from Savannah for New York, and crew taken off. As it was blowing heavily from N. N. E. at the time the brig was fallen in with, but for the timely arrival of the Virgo the fate of the crew would soon have been decided, as the disabled craft was then in a sinking condition. Captain Trafton states that on the 5th, off Fire Island, he took a strong gale, which increased to the 8th, during which his vessel was seriously damaged in rigging, etc., the sea making a clear breach over her. In spite of the pumps being kept constantly at work she made much water, and at noon became unmanageable, and at 3 P. M. all were taken off by the steamer's life boat.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

PRIMARY AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street (First floor).

Fine rooms, well ventilated, with large playground attached. Full corps of instructors. Early application desirable. For further particulars of this department, apply to MISS E. H. COMLY, at the School rooms.

REFERENCES:

Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

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For circulars apply to

8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

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Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
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No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in THREE ($) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto, Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor, Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone, Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
THIS MORNING the sale of seats and tickets for either Concert will commence at the Academy; also, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.
General Admission.....$2·00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes). 3·00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle).. 4·00
Proscenium Boxes.....$25 and 30·00
Admission Family Circle..... 1·00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle..... 1·50
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts.
BALTIMORE—MONDA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE MODERN FREE-TRADE PLATFORM.

AMONG the questions which will be decided in a great measure by the Congressional elections held to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, the most important to this community are those which relate to the future policy of the country respecting the adjustment of impost duties. Many persons suppose that the cause of protection can in no event be seriously endangered. They argue that the necessities of the national treasury will require onerous taxation for many years, and that as a large portion of this taxation will inevitably be imposed on imported goods, domestic manufactures must continue to be well protected in any event. But the leading free-traders of the country are not willing to permit the domestic industries to derive any indirect advantages whatever from the pressure of the public debt. They avow unyielding opposition to the doctrine of incidental protection which was formally endorsed by the Democratic party. They propose to levy imposts exclusively on articles which are not and cannot conveniently be produced in this country, so that every domestic manufacturer may be left in as exposed and helpless a condition as if absolute free-trade prevailed. Their beau-ideal is a tariff like that now existing in Great Britain, which draws a revenue of more than a hundred millions of dollars per annum from only ten articles, viz., chicory, coffee, currants, raisins, tobacco and snuff, spirits, sugar, tea, and wine—scarcely one of which is produced, in appreciable quantities, on British soil. The leading free-trade agitators are constantly endeavoring to approximate as closely as possible to this model, and from time to time they devise and publish proposed American tariffs by which they endeavor to make it appear that by imposing heavy taxes on such articles as coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, foreign fruits, Cuban tobacco, silks, fancy goods, opium, brandy, and wine, the amount of revenue required from imports can be obtained without giving a particle of incidental protection to our manufacturing industries.

Practically the free-trade agitation has therefore assumed a more threatening aspect than at any former period in our national history. It has become dangerous not only on account of its extremely arrogant demands, but because it has induced nearly the entire Democratic party outside of Pennsylvania to endorse its fatal doctrines, and at the same time secured the aid of some of the Western Republicans. Its managers are making desperate exertions to obtain a working majority in the next Congress, and while they confidently expect to secure the election of a compact body of deadly foes of every diversified American industry, they hope to be able to kill outright many of the most important industrial enterprises of this country, so that their clients or masters in Great Britain may re-establish their commercial supremacy in the United States.

The complete triumph of this scheme would speedily result in irretrievable ruin, and its partial successes can be attained only by inflicting vital injury on American prosperity. To Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, free-trade, or the sort of free-trade which the enemies of protection now openly advocate, would be especially injurious. A foreign enemy landing on our shores could scarcely do us more injury than that which will inevitably flow from the enforced suspension of operations in our furnaces, forges, rolling-mills, workshops, and manufactories; and as this danger is seriously threatened, we hope that men of all parties, after the election is over, will unite in demanding from the newly-elected Representatives the utmost fidelity and zeal in behalf of protection. The backbone of new Democratic members, especially, should be strengthened. Their partisan colleagues from all other portions of the country will be radical free-traders, and their votes in Congress on collateral, if not on direct, issues will constantly be solicited by the enemies of Pennsylvania industries. These men should, therefore, all be made to feel that neglect of the interests of the State will be deeply resented, and that they cannot yield for one moment to the blandishments to which they will be subjected at Washington without being called to account by indignant constituencies.

THE WORK of converting citizens unaccustomed to the use of arms into effective soldiers is progressing as rapidly in France as could be reasonably expected. In our own war many months elapsed before the Union volunteers became irresistible armies, and the new French levies will require no small amount of drilling before they can cope in the open field with the victors of Sedan. Little by little, however, this work of organization advances, and if the Germans do not speedily conquer a peace they will find the soil they have invaded bristling with dangerous enemies.

OUR CHINESE POLICY.

FROM China comes the report of another outrage upon foreigners in the shape of the destruction of the Catholic mission buildings in Pekin, and that the Government refuses to take any action to prevent such occurrences in the future. It is not at all improbable that when the full information of this affair is received it will be but a repetition of the story of the Tientsin massacre; and while we believe in carrying out the Burlingame treaty in letter and spirit, every consideration of commercial interest as well as humanity demands that some measures should be taken by the United States, in conjunction with the other civilized powers, to prevent such occurrences in the future, and to make the Chinese understand that the negotiations of Mr. Burlingame will not shield them from the indignation of the people of America and Europe. The English merchants and politicians both regarded Mr. Burlingame's mission with distrust and suspicion, and the Tientsin massacre gave them a ready pretext to reiterate their first assertions that he was either an impostor or that he had easily permitted himself to be hoodwinked by the Chinese. They contend now with greater force than ever that the only method of dealing with the Chinese is through their fears, and while eagerly urging the necessity for going back to the old bullying system, they lose sight altogether of the fact that the present troubles in China are but the natural results of a long series of outrages perpetrated by English arms for the extension of English commerce and influence in the East. As English rule in India brought about the Sepoy rebellion, with all its atrocities, so English policy in China has produced its natural fruits in the Tientsin massacre and other similar occurrences so soon as the Chinese thought themselves free from the restraints that had so long been imposed upon them. The exportation of coolies to the United States and other parts of the world was another exciting cause, and it was this feature of Christian intercourse with heathen China that was made use of to excite the population in the case of the affair at Tientsin.

The Christian nations, therefore, cannot hold themselves guiltless in case the prejudices of the Chinese culminate in indiscriminate massacre of foreigners; and while the most decided stand should be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future, the people of the United States in particular should enter an emphatic protest against returning to the old fire-and-sword method of settling difficulties of every description that may arise between the Chinese and the strangers who visit their shores, at least until every other effort to establish peaceable relations has failed. We do not believe, however, that there will be failure if there is a sincere and earnest desire to carry out Mr. Burlingame's programme, and there will be much better and more permanent results achieved if an enlightened Christian policy is pursued, instead of one of barbarism, that will sink the Christians who participate in it below the level of the Chinese heathen who will be its victims.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

IF THE administration of President Grant does nothing else worthy of special notice from the historians of the future, it will at least be entitled to the credit of having made a measurably satisfactory effort to settle our Indian difficulties and to inaugurate a policy that will maintain peace between the savages and their white neighbors on the plains. That the administration has not done more in this direction must be attributed to the crooked ways of Congress, which has listened to the members of Indian "rings" rather than to the promptings of humanity and justice. The administration, however, has done much, and the success of its dealings with the savages has been demonstrated by the absence of any serious conflicts upon the Plains during the past summer. The visit of Red Cloud to the East and his subsequent most efficient exertions in behalf of peace prove that the savages are amenable to good influences, if they are dealt with in a fair and honorable manner. What is now wanted to complete the good work which the President has commenced is for a total reformation of the whole system of Indian agencies, and to accomplish this the pressure of public opinion should be brought to bear upon Congress. The management of the Indian Bureau for a long series of years, and the refusal of Congress to take action for the reformation of its notorious abuses, are scandals of the first magnitude, and are disgraceful to the people of the United States as well as to their Representatives; but the Indian "ring" has hitherto shown itself more powerful than public indignation, and Congressmen either openly support it or tacitly allow it to continue its operations undisturbed. As matters now stand between the white men and the savages, it will be more than ever discreditable if some exertion is not made to complete the good work that has been commenced, and to carry it out to a happy conclusion in persuading the Indians to abandon their present mode of life and to accept the blessings of civilization.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the 6th and 8th Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13 tu th s28t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discount	$459,026·74
United States Bonds to secure circulation	211,000 00
United States Bonds on hand	50,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	41,000·00
Due from Redeeming Agent	39,533·75
Due from other National Banks	32,657·39
Due from Banks and Bankers	3,906.73
Banking House productive	38,000·00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224·51
Current Expenses	7,530·27
Premiums	11,974·32
United States Taxes	2,848·62
Exchange	833·94
Cash Items and Notes of other Banks	62,681·48
Exchange for Clearing House	25,526·34
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	5,476·01
Legal Tender Notes	176,770·00
	$1,171,990·00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	21,124·34
Discount	14,558·27
Interest	4,040·00
Profit and Loss	275·52
Circulation outstanding	178,000·00
Individual Deposits	705,183·65
Cashiers' Checks outstanding	24,975·19
Due to National Banks	17,696·8
Due to other Banks and Bankers	6,136·49
	$1,171,990·60

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of October, 1870.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:—
JOHN BARDSLEY,
SAMUEL MILLER,
J. B. BAKER, } Directors.
11

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND AND LAST DAY'S SALE OF SEASON TICKETS
TO THE FIRST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES, to be given in the following order:—

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, October 17.
"JOAN OF ARC."
GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILK."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.
Reserved coupon tickets for series of Ten Lectures.....$5·00

TWO DAYS SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of Reserved Season Tickets to the First Series of Ten Lectures will commence on Monday Morning, October 10, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets for the season will be sold.

The sale of Reserved Seats to the Single Lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, October 12, at the same hour. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 10 2t

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1870.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held pursuant to charter, on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—

ALFRED G. BAKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WILLIAM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES,	GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ALFRED G. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; GEORGE FALES, Esq., Vice-President; THEODORE M. REGER, Esq., Assistant Secretary; and
10 6 thstu3t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu3t No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 21 tf 4p

☞ THE RARE OLD PLAYERS,
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

DRY GOODS.

SHARPLESS & SON

Will open on Wednesday, Oct. 12,

TWO CASES

OF

REAL INDIA

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

Much under regular prices.

SHARPLESS & SON,

CHESNUT and EIGHTH Sts.,

10 10 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

PLEBISCITUM OF THE MEN
OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC opportunity having been afforded to the MEN of this city and its vicinity to BUY Fine Fall Raiment cheaper than ever before,
THEIR opinion is unanimously given, that CLOTHES such as are now to be had AT the Great Brown Hall, at such GREAT reductions from ordinary cost of BROWN, blue, black, and all other colors, make the
HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON

The Place

Where every gentleman who values his true interest ought to deal.

GREAT BROWN HALL, (603 and 605) CHESNUT STREET.

$15 $18 $20 $25.
FALL SUITS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR
$15 Suits, for
$15 Style, Fit
$15 and Quality,
$15 Surpass all others.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

$20 $20 $20 $20 $20
CHEVIOT SUITS,
$20 Equal to Imported, $20
MADE TO MEASURE.
$20 $20·00 $20·00 $20·00 $20
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
$20 EVANS & LEACH, $20
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
9 17 stuth3m
$20 $20 $20 $20 $20

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

COOPER & CONARD

WOOLLENS.

All-wool Cassimeres for boys.
All-wool Cassimeres for men.
Real Scotch Cheviots for suits.
Best American Heavy Cheviots.
English Mohair Coatings.
Indigo Blue Cloths, warranted.
Fine Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Many Woollens at wholesale prices.

100 PIECES WATERPROOFS.

87½ CENTS FOR A GOOD WATERPROOF.
BLACK MIXED WATERPROOFS.
GOLD MIXED WATERPROOFS.
GREEN MIXED WATERPROOFS.
BLUE MIXED WATERPROOFS.
FRINGED WATERPROOFS.
ALL-WOOL REPELLANT WATERPROOFS.
GENUINE ENGLISH WATERPROOFS.

We have every desirable thing of Foreign and Domestic manufacture in WATERPROOF REPELLANT CLOTHS, bought in large quantities of the manufacturer direct.

VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS.

SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.
SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.
SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.

The color, finish and quality of our Velveteens in the strong light under which we exhibit them, with the attendant low prices, will greatly please good judges. Our success last season in Silk Plushes, etc., has warranted us in importing largely. The stock commends itself to the careful buyer.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FRESH GROCERIES.

We are now receiving daily new additions to our

Stock of Fresh Goods

FOR TABLE USE,

BOTH FANCY AND STAPLE,

And are offering them at the very lowest cash prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND ALL GOODS FOR
Men's and Boys' Wear
AT LOWEST PRICES.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET,
10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
BOWARD DARLINGTON,
10 10 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 20 tu th s tf

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just opened a large lot of
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres.
OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE
SHAWLS.
Together with a handsome assortment of
BLANKET SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE,
9 24 stuth4p3m STRIPE AND PLAID.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of

BLANKETS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on

SPRING GARDEN STREET.

For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.

We are enabled to sell cheap because

OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.

Our long established rules of equity by which

TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED,

We have opened a beautiful stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

The Sailing of the United States Interoceanic Ship-Canal Survey Expedition—The Names o the Officers—The Route, and the Opinions Expressed as to the Result

The expedition fitted out by the authority of the United States for the purpose of surveying and exploring a route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for a ship canal from ocean to ocean will leave to-morrow for their destination from the Washington Navy Yard. It will proceed by way of Vera Cruz. That the expedition is at all under way is a cause for congratulation, for for some time it was feared that it would have to be abandoned from want of an appropriation. An examination of the law, however, has shown that the Navy Department has ample authority to supply the necessary funds, even without a direct appropriation from Congress.

The expedition is commanded by Captain Shufeldt, and the small squadron, detached for the purpose, is composed of two vessels, the Kansas and the Mayflower, the former commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar, and the latter by Lieutenant Randall. Captain Shufeldt goes in the Kansas. It is thought that the expedition will be absent about six months.

The officers of the two vessels are to do the hydrographic work on the Atlantic side. The officers composing the party intending to operate in the interior and on the Pacific coast consist of Lieutenant-Commanders G. C. Remey, J. R. Bartlett, and P. H. Cooper, hydrographers; Surgeon J. C. Spear, naturalist; Captain Bartlett, United States Marine Corps, photographer; Master Jasper, hydrographer; E. A. Fuertes, chief civil engineer; assistant civil engineer, T. W. Rae, who is second assistant engineer in the navy, and Mr. Somers, draughtsman.

The United States Government has now most sensibly come to think that a canal through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec would be of the greatest value in the development of the interests of the country; more so even than the improvement of the passes of the West. It is thought Tehuantepec offers the best military, political, and commercial inducements, though routes have to a greater or less extent been surveyed in the Isthmuses of Darien and Nicaragua also. This expedition has been organized to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal at this point as preparatory to more elaborate surveys. To ascertain if enough water can be found at the highest points, if the harbors on both sides are or can be adapted for commerce, and if the country is free from the periodic inundations of the lower countries, the present party has principally been sent. At a later time in the season it is proposed to examine more particularly into the surveys of Nicaragua which have been made by distinguished engineers. But wherever the canal is located, our Government must necessarily become its guardian and push it forward to completion, thus furnishing a highway for the world's commerce.

The President of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company has received from Mr. J. J. Williams, their chief engineer, a report of the examination of the route specified. Mr. Williams visited the isthmus, and in company with Mr. Eduardo Garay, the Mexican commissioner, conducted his investigations in the best manner. He considers the proposed route the proper one for the following reasons:—

First. No tunnel will be required on the entire route.

Second. It will require no very deep cuttings. The summit reach of the canal may be about five miles long, through a nearly level plain, with a depth of cutting but little more than sufficient to contain the water to pass the ships.

Third. There is a large extent of contiguous territory with an elevation above the summit, which, it is believed, contains streams that will afford water sufficient to supply the summit level.

He thus continues his report:—

"According to Moro's survey, the natural surface of the ground at the summit of Tarifa is 684 feet above the sea. The town of Tarifa, five miles north of this, is somewhat elevated, in the midst of ground so level that in the rainy season it becomes inundated, for which reason this plain has been called the Lake of Tarifa. It is ascertained that, with a cut of a few feet at the summit of the pass the waters to the south of the town of Tarifa would flow toward the Pacific, while those on the north side naturally run over gently descending ground as far as the Goatzacoalcos on their way to the Gulf. The Almaloya river, six miles north of Chivela, is on the same level with the summit of Tarifa; hence it has been suggested that the waters of Almaloya, and of the other streams to the west of Tarifa, might be brought by trenches to the summit level of the canal. There is scarcely a doubt that, from these combined sources, a sufficient quantity of water can be obtained to supply a ship canal, estimating its highest probable requirements. Possibly either source would give sufficient. The streams east of Tarifa, from which it is proposed to bring the water, by means of feeders, to the summit level, are the Chicapa and Ostuta. On the former, at a place called Ultimo Rancho, the elevation is also on the same level with the summit at Tarifa. It is possible that by deepening the summit cut, the whole volume of the waters of the Chihuahua might be brought to the summit level of the canal; in which case the summit reach might possibly be made as much as eight miles long, and thus avoid the necessity of bringing feeders from the Chicapa, Ostuta, Citune, or Almaloya rivers.

"As the only objection that can be made against the Tehuantepec Canal is the number of its locks (estimated to be from 60 to 68 on each side of the summit, depending upon the depth it may be thought necessary to excavate the summit cut), I will mention here that each lock of the Caledonia Ship Canal cost upon an average $40,000. This amount, by 136, the greatest number estimated as required on the Tehuantepec, would give a cost of $5,340,000. The cost of the Caledonia Canal, exclusive of the locks, was $152,000 per mile. This amount by 173—50 miles of canal proper and 123 of slackwater navigation, both estimated at the same rate per mile, to be on the safe side—would give $26,296,000, and with the cost of the locks included, $31,636,000 as the total cost of a ship canal across Tehuantepec. This is estimated precisely on the basis of the Caledonia Ship Canal. To show that the number of locks required on Tehuantepec is very far from being an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the construction of the canal, take for example the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with its 398 locks and its height of lockage of 3129 feet, who will say, with the before-mentioned advantage in view, that a canal across Tehuantepec, with one-third the height of lockage and less than one-third the number of locks (provided, of course, there is no lack of means), cannot be constructed of twice its width and three or four times its depth, or sufficiently large to pass ordinary ships."

Mr. Williams says also that the locks should be built on the double transit plan, though the cost will be sixty per cent. more than single locks. In speaking of the harbors he makes the following recommendations:—

"The fact of there being no delta at the mouth of the river Goatzacoalcos and the constancy of the depth upon the bar (from 12 to 16 feet, depending upon the winds and tides), which has remained unchanged, according to the history of the country, for nearly three centuries, proves that it has attained its *regimen*, and indicates that any improvement, by deepening the channel to 18 or 20 feet, may be relied on as permanent. This being done, large vessels could, with some inexpensive improvements of the upper part of the channel, ascend the river 34 miles. I have seen ships opposite Minatitlan, 20 miles up the river, loading mahogany from rafts alongside. The Uspanapa, also a large river, empties into the Goatzacoalcos, some 16 miles above the gulf, and is navigable for vessels for some 20 miles or more above its mouth. It may, therefore, be said that we have now on the gulf side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the terminus of the proposed railway and ship canal, two rivers, the united lengths of which will form a harbor of over 50 miles in extent, sufficient, to say the least, to accommodate a very large number of ships, if not enough for the whole commerce of the world. As to the harbors on the Pacific, the lagoons can be made into one of the best in the world. Boca Barra, the outlet of the lower lagoon to the sea, can be deepened to the required depth by dredging and by utilizing the outward currents, and a channel dredged through. The route of the canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific harbors would commence on the gulf side at the foot of the Island of Tacamichapa, the head of present ship navigation, 54 miles from the Gulf, and follow the meanderings of the river by means of locks and dams, or slack-water navigation, 123 miles, about 60 by an air line—upon which it may yet be thought advisable to make an artificial canal—to the mouth of the Malatengo. The fall of the river, on this distance is 130 feet, or a little more than one foot to the mile, mostly above the Sara'sia, requiring only 13 locks. From the mouth of the Malatengo, where the proposed route of the canal proper commences, for 50 miles by way of the Malatengo, the valley of the Chichihua and Tarifa rivers, to the natural summit of Tarifa Pass, the rise is 530 feet, requiring at most 53 locks. From the summit, 20 miles, down to the lagoons, the fall is 660 feet, requiring not to exceed 66, in all 130 locks. This number may be considerably reduced by cutting down the summit. For instance, if it should be thought advisable to cut down the summit 60 feet, it would make a saving of 12 locks, in which case the total number of locks would be reduced to 113—59 on the Atlantic and the same number on the Pacific slope.

"The most difficult portion of the canal to be built is embraced between the Malatengo and the foot of the mountains on the Pacific plains, and is only about 35 miles long."

In the event of the surveys having a favorable result, some of the leading merchants of the country stand ready with capital to carry the matter through. The value of the cargoes belonging to the United States, England, and France, which would pass through the canal when completed, is estimated at $298,553,380; and the vessels, with an aggregate measurement of 3,049,515 tons, and worth $50 per ton, are estimated at $152,475,750, making a grand total of $451,029,130. Of this $193,168,937 is estimated as the value for the United States trade, $67,210,609 for that of France, and $190,649,584 for that of England. Upon the above tonnage, the yearly income, at $2 per ton, would be $6,099,030, which is the estimated annual gross receipts from tolls upon ships belonging to the United States, England, and France. This calculation does not include the United States coasting trade on both oceans, nor the trade that might be expected from the other nations of the world not mentioned.

From this it will be seen that the proposed canal will not only be very beneficial to trade, but will also pay handsomely for its construction.

Permission to make the surveys has been asked of the Mexican Government by Secretary Fish, through Mr. Nelson, our Minister in Mexico, and assurances have been sent that it will be promptly granted. These necessary diplomatic arrangements will be made immediately on the arrival at Vera Cruz. Should the scheme at the worst turn out impracticable, which is far from probable, the necessary explorations will of themselves be of great value to commerce and science.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Man and Wife" at the Arch.

The drama of *Man and Wife*, produced at the Arch last evening, is an adaptation by the author and Mr. Barton Hill from Wilkie Collins' very powerful novel of that name. Mr. Hill's share in the piece we may presume to have been very small, and it may be accepted as a hasty rehash of the novel by Mr. Collins, who, like all the popular English story writers of the present day, was anxious to secure the profits of a stage version of his fiction in advance of other playwrights. Dramatized novels are rarely satisfactory, and *Man and Wife* has suffered quite as much at the hands of its own producer as it would probably have done had it received the attention of some one less interested in doing it full justice, and it certainly gives us a very low idea of the artistic sensibilities of an author to find him deliberately mutilating his own work as Mr. Collins has done in this instance. The reader of the novel ought not to expect to see all its features reproduced upon the stage; but where there is really good dramatic material there ought to be a reasonably good play, whether it adheres strictly to the novel or not. The subject treated in *Man and Wife* is dramatic in an eminent degree, and some of the scenes and situations—notably that in the second act, where, by a complication of events, a "Scotch" marriage takes place without either of the parties chiefly interested being aware that they have contracted ties that will bind them in the future—are highly effective in themselves, but are unfortunately diluted with verbiage and trivial explanatory points until much of the force is lost and they become almost tedious and uninteresting. The consequence of this is that the play drags terribly just in those places where it ought to be most rapid, and the opportunities of the actors to act are lost in the mass of unessential dialogue that they have to utter. The subject of the play as of the novel is the evil of the British system, or want of system, of marriage laws by which persons united under the loose regulations of Scotland or the complicated and unjust code that rules in Ireland are unable at times to tell whether they are married or not; and in the novel Mr. Collins has worked up the theme with all the skill for which he is famous. If he could have dismissed the novel from his mind altogether and written his play as an original treatment of the subject, he would have produced a much more powerful and effective piece. As it is, *Man and Wife* cannot be considered a very striking performance, despite the numerous good points it contains.

The actors last evening did their part towards making the play a success, and if they did not altogether realize to the fullest extent the characters of the book, the deficiencies of the materials with which they worked can be offered in extenuation.

The most striking feature of the performance was a very artistic and very humorous personation of the old Scotch waiter, "Bishop Riggs," by Mr. Craig. The "make-up" for this part was admirable, and Mr. Craig has seldom done anything better in the way of eccentric character acting. Miss Price performed the part of "Anne Sylvester" in a highly satisfactory manner, and Mr. Hill made an efficient representative of "Geoffrey Delamayn," the athletic villain of the play, although the part is not altogether in his line or calculated to bring out the strong points of his style. The remaining leading characters were creditably personated as follows:—"Sir Patrick Lundie," Mr. Mackey; "Arnold Brinkworth," Mr. James; "Lady Lundie," Miss Emilie Kiehl; "Blanche Lundie," Miss May Saville; "Mrs. Inchbald," Miss Mary Claire, and "Hester Dethridge," Mrs. Maeder.

Man and Wife is handsomely placed upon the stage, with new and appropriate scenery.

The City Amusements.

At the Chesnut the comediettas of *Naval Engagements* and *Cool as a Cucumber*, with the Lingard sketches, are announced for this evening.

To-morrow the extravaganza of *Pluto, or the Magic Lyre* will be produced.

At the Walnut Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will appear this evening in the drama of *Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags.*

At the Arch the drama of *Man and Wife* will be repeated this evening.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

At the Arch Street Opera House songs, burlesques, dances, and other features are announced for this evening.

At the American a variety performance will be given this evening.

Mad'lle Christine Nilsson will appear at the Academy of Music in concert to-morrow evening and also on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The sale of single seats and tickets commences to-day at the Academy of Music and at F. A. North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

A Grand Promenade Concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of German soldiers will be given at Horticultural Hall on Thursday evening next. A number of eminent artists will appear, and a fine programme of musical selections will be presented.

The First Concert of the season of the Philadelphia Musical Academy will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday evening next. An interesting programme of classical and popular music will be presented on this occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

The Citizens of Washington will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten.
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

Table Sauces.—Under the name of Table Sauces, many compounds of doubtful merit have been offered to the public. The "Old Dominion," however, besides having the merit of being an American article, is one of the finest sauces that we have ever tasted. Its flavor is delightful, and its effects upon digestion decidedly advantageous. All dyspeptics should use it for its medicinal value, while epicures should employ it as a delicious appetizer. The "Old Dominion" is sold for less than half the cost of the imported sauces. The sole proprietor is Mr. S. J. Torbert, southwest corner Water and Arch streets.

An Important Medical Discovery.—The new process by which the French make the human body transparent has been discovered, or a similar process, by the celebrated Dr. Hassenplug, so that he can examine the human body accurately and discover the precise nature of the disease. All cases wrapped in mystery should at once call on the Doctor at his office, No. 422 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia. He cures when others fail.

A Universal Surprise.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of grey hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Every body believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Goods intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Atlanta, commencing on the 19th instant, and passengers going in charge of the same, will be taken at a liberal reduction from regular rates. The fair will continue eight days. For further information, apply at the office of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, No. 130 S. Third street.

In Thousands of Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Mr. William W. Cassidy, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

The Old Dominion Sauce is made in wooden tanks, and is free from all metallic substances. It is a most wholesome condiment, and for steaks, chops, oysters, game, soups, etc., it has no equal.

Hebner's Dining Saloon, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

Fitzgerald—Marley.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, James L. Fitzgerald, of Camden, to Emma E., daughter of William Marley, Esq., of this city.

Murphy—Simes.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. B. Villiger, William H. Murphy to Adeline H. Simes, both of this city.

DIED.

Clymer.—At Reading, on Saturday evening, October 8th, Elizabeth M. B. Clymer, wife of the Hon. Heister Clymer, and daughter of the late Matthew Brooke, of Birdsboro.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Deal.—On the 9th instant, Adeline Deal, wife of William Deal, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 443 Diamond street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Services at Cohocksink M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock. Body to be placed in the vault.

Genth.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 8th instant, Frederick Genth, Sr., aged 56 years 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and St. Paul's Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Oxford street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. James' Church. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

Smedley.—On the evening of Tenth month, 9th, 1870, Mary Ann, wife of William W. Smedley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Frankford, on Fourth day, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the cars at Unity street, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. E. EYRE, No. 219 SOUTH ELEVENTH Street, will open to-morrow (WEDNESDAY), Oct. 12, 1870, with a choice selection of FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS, BONNETS, SUITS, ETC., at prices unequaled. Her patrons and the public attention respectfully solicited. 10 10 4t*

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils etc. 1 4

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BRIDAL SILVER,
MONDAY, October 10.
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

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34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34
CARPETINGS.
HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades Druggets,
ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.
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West Side, below Market. (9 24 stuth1m5p
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1870. FALL. 1870.
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Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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TAKE NOTICE!!!
The Entire Stock is being sold out
AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS,
to wind up business. This is a
BONA FIDE CLOSING OUT,
as the Store will be occupied by another business in
LESS THAN 90 DAYS.
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We have left a small assortment of
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A pure and fruity WINE, made after the French method. Superior to any other American and to many brands of imported Champagne.
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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
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Offer to their customers one of the finest selections of
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Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

THE COOLIE TRADE—WHO THE COOLIES ARE—WHERE THEY COME FROM—HOW THEY ARE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES—THEIR IDAS OF AMERICA, ETC.

From a long and elaborate abstract in the New York *Herald* of a new work on China and the coolie system by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, of Boston, which is about to be issued in that city, we make the following extracts. As the coolie question is beginning to be one of the greatest interest, the facts and figures and opinions which Colonel Conwell offers as the result of several years' residence in China, from which country he has just returned, are well worthy of the attention of our readers. We quote from the article in the *Herald* those portions that par particularly relate to the coolie trade:—

BEGINNING OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

The way the coolie trade began is interesting. In the spring of 1847 a Spaniard who entered the port of Macaow was surprised with the cheapness of labor in China, and incidentally wished that he had a thousand Chinese in Peru. This led to the discussion of the expediency of taking the Chinese to Peru, and finally to an attempt on their part to load his vessel with coolies. This they did under the pretense of shipping them for Java; but whether any contracts were made with these men is not at present known. They obtained three hundred coolies, for whose passage the Spaniard became responsible. Near the 1st day of June the vessel sailed out of the port of Macaow with three hundred as happy men as ever trod the planks of a ship. Believing the falsehoods that had been told them, and expecting soon to return to their homes wealthier men, they looked back upon the disappearing shores, sighing only for the time when they should see them again. It is doubtful if any one of them has yet seen his native land, and as doubtful that any of them ever will do so. After one hundred days of storm, exposed to cold and heat, with half rations and but little water, 175 were landed at a port near Callao, to be treated even worse on land than they had been on the sea. The Spaniard swore to his own story, and no one could understand the Chinaman's complaint if he had any to make. They were put on a plantation in the interior where they could not run away, and the experiment of coolie labor tried for the first time in that State. It was satisfactory to the contractor, and another cargo was sent for. Coming to the ears of planters in Cuba, who knew that in a few months they must part with their slaves, they also sent ships to bring over the Chinese. The story of the successful coolie traffic soon spread over the Spanish and Portuguese dominions, and Peru, Australia, Surinam, and the Indian Archipelago vied with Cuba in the traffic of human labor. But it was not to be expected that many cargoes of voluntary emigrants could be procured when it was found that the time for the return of the first shipload had passed, with no news from the husbands and fathers who had left. Besides this, rumors began to be afloat that the coolies were taken to "the other side of the world" to be enslaved for a series of years, and finally murdered. When the ships which followed the Don Pedro on her second visit arrived at Macaow the Chinese were too much alarmed to be induced by any offers to go on board. Then began that system of

KIDNAPPING COOLIES,

purchasing, chaining, starving, and, as it may appropriately be called, murdering, which for twenty years shocked the feelings of all humane persons and cast a dark blot upon the Portuguese and Spanish escutcheons that can never be expunged. Fathers and mothers sold their sons, fugitives bargained away themselves, banditti brought in their male and female prisoners, and sold them in lots to the traders, for which sums never exceeding ten dollars per person were thankfully received. The market being ill supplied with purchasable human beings, the traders organized bands of night thieves, whose business it was to steal into the cabins of the laborers and carry on board the ship the father and sons, and sometimes the whole family. Although these bands were numerous, and coolies were captured by the thousand, still the demand increased beyond their kidnapping capacity. Then ships called "Lorchas" were manned and armed as if for war, and sent up the bays and rivers to fall suddenly upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of some rural district. This was a great success. In the face of the navies of the civilized world these pirate vessels carrying the Portuguese flag would enter some town unperceived and capture whole cargoes at a single swoop. Old men were seized in the rice fields, boys in the schoolroom, young men in the shops, and carried by force to the suffocating holds of the vessels at Macaow.

THE PRESENT COOLIE TRADE.

Yet this dreadful traffic in coolies still goes on. The action of civilized nations has, however, confined it to a single port (Macaow), and even there they are making some effort to "regulate" it. The present traffic at Macaow consists of prisoners taken in the clan fights, which are of constant occurrence in the western districts of the province of Quantung, and who are sold by their captors to Chinese or Portuguese man buyers upon the interior waters, of villagers or fishermen kidnapped along the coast by the lorchas still kept in the traders' employ, and of Chinamen who, after having been enticed into the gambling houses, sell themselves, 'as in honor bound," to pay their losses. There are established coolie brokers in the city, who have a depot or private jail in which they put each coolie as they get him until they have a full cargo, when they sell them "in bulk" to the highest bidder. They usually command a price varying from ten to twenty-seven dollars per man, according to their physical strength. During the years 1864 and 1865 there were 9700 sold to Cuban traders at Macaow, and nearly 3000 at the port of Canton. How many were taken to that island as voluntary emigrants from other ports I could not ascertain from official sources. All these coolies, voluntary and involuntary, are forced to sign a contract to labor for a term of years, and these agreements are sold at auction when the coolies arrive in Cuba, usually bringing from $350 to $600 for eight years' service, during which time, and usually years after, the coolie is entirely at the disposal of the purchaser. It may be interesting to the reader to know what were the means adopted at the other ports for the prevention of this slave traffic, and below I give a condensed summary of the regulations at present in force at the port of Hongkong, from whence come nearly all the emigrants for America:—

First. The harbor master or commissioner shall by an interpreter question every Chinese emigrant to ascertain if he is going of his own free will.

Second. The name and occupation of every emigrating Chinaman shall be entered in the register, and sufficient time be given him between the registry and sailing of the vessel to visit his home and return.

Third. If the coolie sees fit to remain at home he can do so by paying any advance money that may have been given him and the cost of his food in port.

Fourth. No person under twenty-five years of age shall be allowed to emigrate without the consent of his parents or guardian.

Fifth. The shipmasters or agents must guarantee to the coolie all his legal privileges in the land to which they take him, and shall pledge themselves to afford him the facilities for writing or of sending money to his friends.

Sixth. Persons detaining a coolie against his will are subject to heavy fines.

Seventh. The captain of every vessel carrying Chinese passengers must make a detailed report to the authorities before he sails of the size of his ship, the accommodations for passengers, the quantity and kind of provisions he has on board, and the course he intends to take to reach his destination.

Eighth. Every such ship must have a surgeon and a sufficient supply of medicines.

Ninth. The owners or agents of the vessel shall be under bonds to deliver the coolies at the port for which they are shipped if not prevented by bad weather, accident, or sickness.

Under these regulations, which seem to be carefully observed, it is now a very difficult thing to carry away a coolie without his consent.

The following table, which, owing to the lack of official records in some ports, and to the fact that vessels often take on large numbers from the shore after leaving the harbor, has been made up in part by careful estimates after an examination of all the official records that have been preserved, and will serve to give the reader some idea of the Chinamen taken away by force or fraud between the years 1847 and 1870. This does not include voluntary emigrants, nor any of the number taken to India, the Sandwich or smaller Phillippine Islands:—

Destination.	Where Shipped.	Cuba.	Peru, etc.	Java.	Australia, etc.	From 1847 to 1850.	From 1850 to 1855.	From 1855 to 1860.	From 1860 to 1865.	From 1865 to 1870.
China	Macaow	130,900	197,000	7,000	35,000	1,200	13,770	35,000	30,000	28,000
Cuba	Ports about Canton					1,000	11,000	2,000	4,000	1,000
Total						2,200	24,770	37,000	34,000	29,000
Java	Hong Kong and Whampoa						1,000	2,500		
Java	Canton						1,000	1,500		
Total							2,000	4,000		
Peru, the Chincha Islands, and other South American Colonies	Swatow						23,000	30,000	30,000	
do.	Macaow						1,700	32,000	97,000	
do.	Canton, Amoy, and Hong Kong						7,000	8,000	18,000	
do.	Whampoa and Cumsing-moon						15,000	15,000		
Total						3,000	43,700	84,000	45,000	22,000
Indian Archipelago and Australia	Macaow and Ports about Canton						8,000	18,000	2,000	6,000
Grand Total										

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CHINAMEN.

It may be a matter of interest to the reader to know what has become of this immense number of unfortunate Chinamen. Statements, not very trustworthy, however, have come to the author from Havana declaring that there were less than 74,000 coolies on that island January 1, 1870. He cannot readily accept this account, because it does not seem possible that so large a proportion as one-half have died since their arrival. Certain it is that few have ever escaped from the island, and if there are but 74,000 left the cholera, yellow fever, and the cruelty of their taskmasters have been more destructive the last five years than during the previous ten. In Peru and the adjacent islands the mortality has been much greater than in Cuba, owing to the unhealthy atmosphere of the guano islands, the total disregard of the coolies' health by taskmasters, and the enormous number of suicides. Some few have escaped from Peru and Chili by smuggling themselves on board ships bound for the Pacific coast of the United States, but the number is very small.

AMERICA AND CHINA—RESPECT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The author represents that the Chinese have the greatest respect for America, and some believe that the two great countries will some time be united. This "superstitious notion," taken by itself, seems almost too absurd to be repeated, and would not have been in this place but for some strange corroborative facts which have recently come to the writer's knowledge. Ensign Charles Foster, of the United States Navy, writing from Shanghai in June, 1857, states that while they were discussing the propriety of joining with the English navy for the purpose of bringing the Chinese Government to better terms the vessel was visited by a native army officer. Upon being questioned about the indications of war and the idea that the American nation might take part, "he told his interpreter to say to us that the American and China nations are brothers. We could not fight China. The gods had commanded the shot of Chinamen to go over the Melicans, and the shot of our guns would go harmlessly over Chinamen. He firmly believed that a war with America was impossible, on religious grounds." How they obtain these ideas has never been explained, nor has it ever been attempted; although for some years the fact of their predilections in favor of Americans has been universally acknowledged.

CHINESE IDEA OF AMERICA.

An enthusiastic admirer of the Chinese character asked a Chinese sailor on board of an American steamer what was the wisest saying of the greatest philosopher in the United States, and received in reply a perfectly accurate quotation from the Declaration of Independence, stating that "All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The author does not believe, from what he saw of them in California and in their own country, and from the testimony of men who have had the very best of opportunities for observation, that the great mass of returning Chinese have any correct idea of our system of government. Certain it is that the rumors which they put in circulation about it are very far from the truth. It is also evident that these falsehoods have had a greater influence in accelerating emigration than the same number of truths would have had. Another most powerful reason for their faith in America is founded on the prompt action of our Government officers in China in the suppression of the coolie trade. When the lower provinces of China were wild with terror, and when fathers, brothers, sons, and daughters were being killed, maimed, or kidnapped by the traders, and the gods seemed to have given the poor laborers into the hands of fiends and devils, the United States was the first to come to practical relief.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

In 1856 the United States sent Mr. William B. Reed as a peacemaker to mediate between China and the allied forces of the English and French, and in 1868 the treaty was made which recognizes China as being in every respect entitled to the same privileges as other nations, and offered the assistance of the United States in all national enterprises tending towards a better civilization. This treaty had another merit, which to the Chinese mind is even greater than the text, viz., it was drawn and negotiated by Mr. Anson Burlingame. Whatever difference of opinion European nations may have had upon the mission and statesmanship of that most noble representative of America, the Chinese looked upon him as a being almost perfect. Much to the honor of the man and the nation who sent him as its Minister, their confidence was in nowise misplaced. By his generous interest in their history and literature, his straightforward manner and admirable social and diplomatic qualities he won their entire confidence—something which no other foreigner has ever done. So great was their respect for him that, after his death, while representing them at the Court of St. Petersburg, they gave him a tablet in the Temple at Pekin, and prepared the way for subsequent deification. His life, treaty, and death have given the Chinese a confidence in our nation which, of itself, is sufficient to bring them unhesitatingly to our shores.

HOW AN AMERICANIZED COOLIE BEHAVES AFTER RETURNING TO THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

All the coolies that have come to the United States, with only a very few individual exceptions, have come from what is called the "Canton district," and all of them upon their return are landed at Hong Kong. If in their gambling among themselves on board the ship they have not lost their money they are almost certain to do so in the hideous gambling dens which the English Government licenses in the colony of Hong Kong. Sharpers are always on the watch for them, and if they have never before had any inclination to gamble, their belief in chance as a dispensation of the gods will cause them to listen to the wily arguments of their Chinese tempters. Their arrival on the soil of China, and being so near home, together with the pretended friendship which suddenly seizes upon a set of native swindlers, and their own desire to show their wealth and importance, lead them into all kinds of extravagance, and give to the thieves around them a most desirable chance to cheat or rob them of their money. If it should happen that they escape the claws of the Hong Kong vultures they will be pounced upon by the officials at Canton or in the interior, under cover of the law against emigration, and fleeced of all they have, in the shape of bribes and fees paid to escape the prison or headsman. If they should slip through the hands of one mandarin by bribing him, that same official would send a courier ahead of the victims to tell the next mandarin of their coming and how much money they have left. Notwithstanding these reverses, which are sure to greet the emigrant on his return, and through which he is fortunate to escape with his personal liberty, he still rehearses his wonderful stories of the United States.

The emigrant usually calls first on his aged mother or grandmother, to receive her congratulations, and then goes to the residence of his own family, if he is the fortunate possessor of a wife. Whatever changes may have occurred in his religious opinions while in America, he usually returns ostensibly a more devoted idolator than when he went away, and his first thought after being restored to his wife is of an offering to the gods in honor of his return. He is naturally willing to believe that the people's idea of his nobleness is by no means false, and, in the enjoyment of his temporary glory, does everything he can to show his greatness. He walks as they walk in California, holds his head as they do in San Francisco, talks down in his throat like the miners, and acts in many respects as some foolish American women do just upon their return from the foppish city of Paris. He talks about "muchee dollar," and "me catchee pidgeon," with all the dignity of a San Francisco banker. He slides his skull-cap over on one side of his head, gloats in high boots and a shirt collar, and otherwise astonishes his less favored associates. He rehearses his prepared tales to the wondering multitude with a pompousness that astonishes even himself. He tells of great mountains of gold, where all a man can lift is had for the taking.

THE RESULTS OF MISREPRESENTATION.

Here is chance for the poor man to escape tyranny and want and become independent and happy. His forefathers have said that America was a happy land, and he has heard that a Chinese family first settled on its flowery domain, and now the gods seem to point to it as a way for him out of his trouble. Who knows what thoughts fill his brain and quicken his heart as he lies down upon the cold damp ground of his hovel the night after the receipt of the circular, resolved to emigrate to America? While the agricultural coolie is making his resolve, there are thousands of others who arrive at the same conclusion at nearly the same time. Circulars and runners often misrepresent the condition of Chinamen in America, and, for the purpose of filling a ready vessel or making out a contract within the stipulated time, give reasons for their haste which are not sustained by the truth. They offer to the laborer, whether he be a weaver, carver, tailor, hatter, or farmer, a lucrative situation in America, where he will be employed at his own trade. They say nothing about the cost of living in the United States, and leave it to be inferred that it will be no more expensive than it is in China, while the wages will be twenty times as much. They even go farther, and most grossly misrepresent the accommodations on board the ship, the food that will be furnished them, and the reception they will be likely to meet when they arrive in America.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CHINAMEN.

Although brokers and other interested parties have been in the habit of publishing circulars upon the subject whenever a cargo of coolies was wanted, yet the first occasion, as I am told, on which they met with any definite return was at the time of the great demand for laborers to build the Central Pacific Railroad. At that time the isolated State of California was not sufficiently supplied with laborers to carry on its own liberal enterprises, and consequently was ill prepared to undertake the grading of a thousand miles of railroad which must mount to the snows, descend to the blooming valley, and bore through rocky ridges again and again before it reached the great basin of Salt Lake. In this exigency an appeal was made to the Chinamen. "Come over and help us!" echoed across the Pacific. "We have money to spend, but no one to earn it," said the despatches to Hong Kong.

Then the brokers began to print their circulars, the boarding-house keepers to rearrange their rooms for temporary lodgers, while the authorities entered upon fresh expedients for preventing anything but free emigration. Meanwhile couriers scoured the country from Swatow to Linchau, and from Yangkiang to Nanngan, scattering the invitations everywhere and proclaiming to the wonder-struck coolies that a great nation had need of them. These couriers went into the hovel and told of fine houses; into the rice swamps and spoke of healthier occupations; into the workshops and ridiculed the pay, and lost no opportunity, so long as the officials left them free, to sow discontent in the already desponding hearts of every laborer's family. Men who had heard of America only as a land of fable, where none but the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the first time in connection with themselves.

They came. Every valley and mountain in Fukien, every plain and river in Kwantung, contributed to the army of labor which was to give to the Union peace and prosperity. So many came to the ports that there were not ships enough to take them, and years passed before all had left Hong Kong who came there to answer the invitation sent by the Pacific Railroad. Since that call there has been but little difficulty in obtaining ship loads at any time for America. This "emigration fever" steadily increases, and it may be safely estimated that, from this time forth, if no measures are taken to prevent it, the number of coolies coming to this country during any one year will be doubled during the subsequent year.

SPIRITUALISM IN CHINA.

The disciples of Confucius have often demonstrated that what has usually been supposed to be of recent origin is really of long standing in their country. Especially is this the case with spiritualism. Not only, says Colonel Conwell, do the Chinese spiritualists believe in the same agencies and the same results which distinguish the sect here, but they also practise all the methods adopted in this country for spiritual communication, and a hundred others that do not seem to be known here. By this means they determine what their deceased relatives are doing; how they live and what they eat; what are the troubles and pains of purgatory, and what is the remedy. They believe that the land of purgatory is like this earth, socially and politically, with the exception of the absence of work and wages. The spirits are supposed to eat, drink, sleep, quarrel, fight, sing, dance, etc., just as they did on earth. But as life is as expensive there as here they can have but little joy unless the relatives on earth send them money enough to pay their expenses. During the stay of the spirits in that nether world, which is but temporary, they are possessed of certain powers, by means of which the gods expect them to make their wants known to men. They can rap on chairs and tables and move the kitchen furniture with permission of the kitchen god, they can make noises in the air, play on musical instruments, show their footprints in mud or sand, sprinkle water on the face of the dead, pull the hair or clothes of the living, take possession of human beings, and after putting them into a trance, talking through them, and, in a thousand other strange ways, show their presence and desires. The most common method pursued by the Chinese is that of the medium or "talking with the human mouth," and to such a source will the coolie go for the information which the kitchen god has refused to give.

The medium is generally a young girl of eighteen or thereabouts, who, after being propitiated by an ample supply of cash, advises, as the mouthpiece of the spirits, that the coolie take an immediate departure for the United States. He then proceeds to prepare his relatives in the other world for his long absence. They must have money with which to buy spiritual food and clothing, and his family will, in his absence, be too poor to supply them until money has been received from him. So he prepares enough to keep the spirits with strict economy until he has time to reach the United States, earn money and send it home. This money is made of paper, bamboo leaves, bark or of other available material which can be marked with ink. When he has manufactured a quantity which he is assured will be satisfactory to the spirits, he encloses small bunches in little paper boxes prepared for the purpose, and marks upon the cover the ancestor's name for whom it is intended. One of these boxes is placed upon each ancestral tablet—which is usually a piece of paper pasted up with the ancestor's name upon it—and there burned to ashes, while the coolie prays the ancestor to accept his "meagre gift." Some of this money is also burned for the benefit of the kitchen god, and the tree at the back of the house comes in for its share. Food, in the shape of rice cakes and vegetables, is then offered to the gods and to the ancestors by setting it apart from the food of the family for a short time, joss sticks are lighted in various places, and the ignorant coolie supposes that his ancestors are provided for.

WHO COME HERE.

Out of the large number that left Hong Kong in the year 1869 for the United States, nearly one-third belonged to that class of coolies who own no property, and who can scarcely live from day to day in China on their wages. The others belonged to the next higher class, who may be the owners of cabins, pieces of land or other property sufficient to secure a passage, and yet be far from the danger of want or even of starvation, in case of any accident. Among the higher or partially educated classes money can be borrowed of friends with or without security, so that if a man is poor himself his wealthier relatives may advance him the necessary funds. Of this class few ever emigrate, as they consider themselves well situated in China. Of the very highest classes none ever go out of their native country. The lower classes are consequently the only persons affected by the United States law or who would be benefitted by any change. They are the most anxious to emigrate, and yet must undergo the greatest hardships to get out of the country. Being a little better than slaves, they have a few recognized rights, and among these is the right to sell themselves or their families. This property right in one's family is recognized by all classes, although in some localities no free person can be sold into slavery by parents without his or her consent. Chinese slavery is said to be less irksome than was African slavery in America. Yet, as the buyer has an exclusive and entire ownership, and as human nature in China has the same coarse features that it has in other countries, Colonel Conwell ventures the opinion that slaves in some localities in China see hardships that the African seldom or never saw in America. Chinese slavery is not, however, strictly hereditary, and when a coolie sells his son or daughter he is not supposed to convey any right to the services of his unborn grandchildren. This right to sell also includes the right to mortgage; and the coolie who has no other goods or chattels to offer as security in the payment of his passage across the Pacific Ocean may pledge the life services of his daughter, his son, his wife or of the entire family.

THE PASSAGE HITHERWARD.

After the usual examination by the United States officials, whose duty it is to prevent what is called "coolie slavery," the men embark for their voyage. None but healthy persons are taken on board the steamers, and although they refuse to take medicine at the hands of any physician other than of their own race, but few deaths occur. Their time is dissipated in gambling, opium-smoking, or in other methods which the genius of the Chinese mind invents to while away the tedious hours of a voyage at sea. I am speaking now of the passage on board the steamers. With sailing vessels the case is sometimes different. In some instances a large percentage have died from the effects of bad food and insufficient ventilation. The law of the United States has so regulated the emigrant traffic that a United States consul will not clear a vessel that is crowded beyond a healthy and comfortable limit. But many sailing vessels, after obtaining a clearance from the Consul-General at Hong Kong, heave to in the straits below that city and take on board a large number of coolies, sent down in small boats for that purpose. The coolies have no thought of disease, and willingly crowd into the vessel as long as the officers will receive them. It is in the interest of the owners of such ships that false circulars are sent into the country, while the food and accommodation which the passengers get may be said to be in an inverse ratio to the alluring promises made to them in the placards.

HUMAN SLAVERY.

It has often been stated by writers upon China that slavery in that country was a very "mild form of servitude:" and their conclusion is usually reached by a comparison of the coolie in a state of slavery with his condition before he became a bondman. This would be a correct inference if the previous condition of the coolie was a state of freedom; for the status of a slave in China is but a very little lower than that of the lowest class of free coolies, while in some instances the former condition is far preferable to the latter. To be a slave is to be the property of some rich man, who, although he has absolute control of the laborer, will take some little care to provide sufficient food and clothing to keep him in a working condition. To be a free laborer is to be a subject to the same conditions which hamper the action of a slave, while, with the wages he receives, he cannot provide himself with the necessities of life, nor obtain the smallest portion of the care which is bestowed upon the slave. Such being the case, the state of absolute slavery is but a single step downwards, and has advantages which make it "mild" indeed. But when we consider the condition of the higher classes, whose sons have the advantages of schools and social training, and to whom all the best offices in the empire are open, and afterwards glance down at the degradation which marks the features and behavior of the slave and his children, Colonel Conwell concludes that, instead of being a "mild" state of slavery, it is the very worst. The slave in China is whipped, branded, put in stocks and pillories and otherwise maltreated as often as were the African slaves in the Southern States of the American Union. They have as hard tasks to perform, as little of the luxuries of life, and are nearly as often separated from their families as were the bondmen in the English colonies. In China it is not considered respectable for a master to sell a husband away from his whole family, although the girls may be sold at any time. Neither is it fashionable to keep a male slave after he is thirty years of age without purchasing a wife for him. But, if native evidence is trustworthy, the observance of this moral law is the exception rather than the rule. The male slave is a valuable piece of property, and the heathen master is more apt to use it in the way which will return the greatest dividend, without regard to morality or suffering, than is the slave owner in civilized lands.

FEMALE PROSTITUTION.

The worst features of Chinese bondage are seen in the dealings with females. The women in China, among all classes, are at the best but a low order of slaves. They are salable things, and the circumstances of the parents always determine their value. If the parents feel at the birth of a daughter that there will not be a demand for girls owing to the preponderance in the neighborhood of male children, they do not hesitate to strangle or drown the helpless human being who was so unlucky as to be born a female. In their best estate the girls are uneducated, and consequently immoral; and are treated like useless, intruding dogs until they become grandmothers, when, in accordance with some strange superstition, they are treated with much reverence and generosity. Houses of prostitution are found in every town and village, however small, and city bawdy-houses are almost numberless. These are usually filled with daughters whose fathers sold them into slavery, either on account of poverty or on a mere speculation. The vast number of these houses, and the astonishingly low price (from twenty-five to fifty dollars for a handsome girl of sixteen) which the girls bring in the market, is conclusive proof of the great prevalence of this kind of female slavery. No statistics of the number of females purchased for servitude or prostitution have been left to judge by private information, some having placed the number as high as ten per cent. of the female population and others as low as one per cent. But they all agree that in late years it has been surprisingly on the increase.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 9 1 3m A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 9

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Marguerite Kent," by Marion Wayne, which has just been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is a story in which there is less art than matter. From all its internal evidences we should pronounce it the effort of a comparatively inexperienced writer, whose enthusiasm for her subject has sometimes obscured her judgment, but in spite of its crudities it is a story of very decided merit, such as could not have proceeded from the pen of any but a writer of much ability. The story itself is entertaining, and it is enlivened by some really admirable sketches of character and some scenes of considerable dramatic power. Although we look upon it mainly as a promise of even better things in the future, the average readers of fiction will find much good entertainment in its perusal.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us of the recent publications of Harper & Brothers the following:—

"A School History of the United States," by David B. Scott, is a brief but comprehensive summary of the leading events from the discovery of the country to the present time. The chapters that treat of the rebellion are in particular very satisfactory; the movements of the different campaigns being, a far as possible, kept together, so that an excellent idea of the progress of the military events is presented to the student. At the close of various marked periods, general reflections are introduced, and questions for review are interpersed throughout the volume. The book is profusely illustrated by fine wood-cuts and numerous maps.

"Mental Arithmetic," by John H. French, LL. D., is the third volume of French's arithmetical series. It is based upon a philosophical plan, and by the aid of cuts and diagrams it makes plain to the comprehension of the pupil the elementary principles of arithmetic, while by its progressive arrangement it stimulates his mental faculties.

—"Michael Rudolph, 'the Bravest of the Brave,'" by Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is an historical romance based upon a tradition that Marshal Ney was none other than a hero of our own Revolutionary war named Michael Rudolph. Miss Dupuy apparently believes in the truth of this tradition, but, whether she does or not, she has made use of it with a great deal of ingenuity, and "Michael Rudolph" is an exceedingly interesting and exciting story.

—Porter & Coates send us "The American Popular Speaker." This is a collection of pieces in prose and verse for reading and declamation. The compiler has shown good taste and judgment in many of his selections, but he might have extended his researches in English and American literature still further with advantage, as a good many of the extracts included in this book are venerable old stagers that have done duty in speakers and readers innumerable ever since such aids to education were thought of.

Porter & Coates also send us "Elements of Astronomy," J. Norman Lockyer, and "Sermons Preached in Memorial Church, Baltimore," by Rev. Octavius Perinchief. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Elements of Astronomy" is a reprint, with some alterations to adapt it to the schools of the United States, of a work that is deservedly popular in England, and we recommend it as one of the best elementary works on the subject we have seen. The results of the most recent astronomical investigations and discoveries are given, and the spectrum analysis in particular is explained in a very full and satisfactory manner. A colored plate giving the spectra of the sun, stars, and nebulæ is the best illustration of this interesting subject we have ever seen in a work designed for popular use, and it will aid greatly in enabling those who use the book to understand one of the most beautiful and important results of modern science.

The volume of "Sermons". by Rev. Octavius Perinchief treats a great variety of subjects from a plain and practical Christian standpoint, and we commend it to the notice of religious readers of all classes.

—"The French Verb," by Ch. Reynal, published by George R. Lockwood, which has been sent us by E. H. Butler & Co., is a little manual that will be cordially welcomed by French students. It contains the theory and model conjugations of all French verbs, and also a dictionary of all such verbs as present any peculiarities in their uses or conjugations, with references to the models and to complete tableaux of all the irregular and defective verbs. Such a book as this will need no special recommendation to teachers or students of the French language, as it supplies an important desideratum in the list of French text-books.

—The American Sunday School Union has just published the following religious stories for children:—"Little May's Legacy;" "The Children of Long Ago," "The Clouded Gem," and "The Valley of Stains."

—*The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*, for October, which we have received from J. B. Lippincott & Co., are, as usual, full of entertaining reading matter from the pens of some of the best English writers of the day. All three of these magazines are profusely illustrated.

—The October number of *The Penn Monthly Magazine* contains several able articles, among which the most prominent is one entitled "Wealth: of what does it consist?" by Henry C. Carey.

—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for October has an excellent variety of popular music arranged for the piano.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday October 12, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 15
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 5

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 5

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Free from all Taxation,
OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.
The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.
For further particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
Due October 1,
Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.
THE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.
Due October 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 2 25

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.
FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
Law and Collection Office,
No. 17 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED
Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.
AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 29 tuths3m

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 729 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 19 1m*

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale No. 1024 Arch street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, Carpets, superior Steinway Piano, Satin Curtains, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1024 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture.
Catalogues now ready. 10 19 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
October 12, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 11 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Office Desks and Tables, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Mattresses and Bedding, China, Glassware, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Stoves; fine Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 13, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, about 1000 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.
BILLIARD TABLE.
Also, superior carom billiard table, slate bed, made by Phelan & Collender, with balls, cues, counters, etc., complete.
FRENCH PLATE GLASSES.
Also, about 200 French plate glasses, 24x36 inches, in sash doors. 10 11 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street
(Girard Row),
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF OVER 100 FRENCH Plate, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Bonquet, Pier, and Base Tables of New Designs, with Marbles.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, over 100 French plate mantel and pier glasses of the latest patterns, with gold gilt and walnut and gold frames, manufactured by the best workmen. Also a handsome assortment of bonquet, pier, console, and bracket tables of new designs, with various styles of marble slabs. The goods will be arranged for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, with catalogues. 10 7 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 7 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.
CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.
SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
In handsome Frames—From Private Collections.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 11 o'clock. 10 7 4t

Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc.. 10 6 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 2 6t

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 11 2t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Fourth large trade sale, American and imported furs, etc., by catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 11 3t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 23 tf

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Tramwaying of Edge street and Commerce street.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Edge street, from Walnut street to Sansom street, in the Twenty-seventh ward; Commerce street, from Sixth street one hundred and fifty feet westward with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
10 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locontre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION DAY.

The Tour of the City.

How the Voting is Progressing

The Colored Men at the Polls—How They Deport Themselves.

Alderman McMullin Tries His Old Game.

A Colored Voter Knocks Him Down in Return.

Signs of Riot in the Fifth Ward.

The U. S. Marshal and the Mayor Quell it in Person.

The Marines Under Arms and Ready for Work—The Democracy Subside at Their Appearance.

With the close of to-day the destinies of the men whose names have been posted everywhere within the limits of the city as the standard-bearers of the two political parties of the day will be decided, and at the same hour will end one of the most bitter canvasses that has ever been waged in Philadelphia. In consequence of the extreme heat of the summer months the campaign has been a short one, but it has been decidedly sharp. For the past two weeks everything else seems to have been forgotten, and both parties have been busily engaged in the interest of their organization. While the Democracy were paying no attention to mass meetings, they were active in other ways, and the principal feature in which they have been engaged has been the manufacturing of voters. Hundreds of men have been brought here from other cities and given a habitation which they have only known since the first days of the registry, and which they will never know after to-night. That hundreds of illegal votes will be polled no one will doubt, and the only trouble that will probably arise anywhere at the polls will be when these colonizers present themselves at the polls. However, as yet no serious difficulties have been reported, and the threatened riots of the Democracy have not transpired. For many reasons the political contest now raging at the polls in this city and State is of the most exciting character. Parties are mixed and confounded; tickets are being scored and split; men are voting by judgment and conscience, not by partisanship. When the day declines and the fight is over, strange developments, unexpected returns, will startle many of the candidates and the citizens. It can already be seen that Paxson and Price will largely lead their respective tickets. Men in these two instances seem to have laid aside party prejudices, and are voting for the merit of the candidates.

The public buildings question is not a party one, but a sectional one, yet the Democracy, in folding their tickets, have included one for Washington Square, and unless the Penn Square Democrat looks sharp, his ballot in that respect will be worthless, as he will cast two tickets—one for each location. In the upper part of the city the feeling seems to be almost unanimous in favor of the Broad street site, while in the central portion the same may be said of Washington Square.

Great interest has been centred in this election owing to its being the first occasion on which the colored portion of the population has exercised the right of franchise. This community have been threatened and badgered from day to day, but that they had not been intimidated thereby was manifest at all the precinct houses. They were out early and in strong numbers. It had been said that the police had been instructed to make wholesale arrests of them last night, but they, be it said to their credit, maintained the best of order during the night, and but few were seen on the streets. In the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh wards there were two lines of vorers—one colored and one white—and in order that there should be no difficulty, it was agreed that the votes should be taken alternately. Up to latest advices, good order has been generally maintained.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Wards.

It was regarded that in the lower section of the city there would be no places more interesting or exciting than at the polls of the Third and Sixth precincts of the "Bloody Fifth" and the First and Second of the Seventh wards. It was in these divisions that the largest colored vote was to be polled, much to the ineffable disgust, disapprobation, and dismay of the flower of the great unterrified, who in the halcyon days of the past here put into such excellent practice the old Democratic maxim, "Vote early and often." It was prophesied that the tide of affairs would not run smooth, from the fact that the colored vote would make overwhelmingly Republican what hitherto were overwhelmingly Democratic divisions. But, quite contrary to all expectations, at the polls of the precincts we have mentioned there were no riotous proceedings, but a number of lesser crimes and disgraceful occurrences, which we will attempt to picture.

EARLY AT THE POLLS.

Monday night the colored voters in all of the divisions already named resolved to be at the polls and in line before the dawn of election day; and at Fifth and Lombard streets, the voting place of the Third precinct of the Fifth ward, they were in line at four o'clock in the morning, the line extending down Fifth street to Gaskill. Every one was elated, and displayed in a conspicuous manner the Republican ticket.

THE TOOLS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It was at this poll, however, that Mayor Fox's police violated the law in the most flagrant manner, and by their conduct gave a further demonstration of the fact that they constitute a great political organization in the service of the Democracy. Notwithstanding that the law requires officers to keep away from the polls and not to interfere with the right of any voter, and to appear at the scene only when summoned to assist in preserving order, they stood not only on each side of the window, to challenge a voter or to order him away as ineligible, but stood directly in front of the window, so that no colored voter could deposit his ballot unless at the option of a policeman. Although the line of colored men had the right of way to the window, the policemen formed a second line composed of the "unterrified," and kept the former back until each Democrat had deposited his ticket. Here was political strategy. The total number of registered voters in this precinct was 980, of whom 472 were colored and about 200 white Republicans. Under the most favorable circumstances, hardly one vote could be polled a minute, which would only admit of 600 for the entire day. As the colored men had the right of way to the window, the strategic leaders of the Democracy at once discovered that if they polled all their strength the "unterrified" would be sadly worsted. The police were then brought into requisition to break the line at the window, shove back the negroes, and shove ahead the Democrats, and whenever a newly enfranchised man entered a demurrer to catch him by the scruff of the neck, and with an exclamation, "You —— repeater," jerk him from the line. All this depreciated the Republican stock and correspondingly increased that of the opposition. Sam Josephs, Dave Nagle and Lieutenant Haggerty were here busy, and regarded, undoubtedly, the work of the officers as wisely strategic and commendable.

O'NEILL AHEAD.

In the First and Second precincts of the Seventh ward the colored vote was respectively 326 and 402. There were no disturbances, and the full strength of the Republican forces was gathered in. The colored men were overwhelmingly in favor of O'Neill. These precincts were at first regarded as strongly in favor of Creeley, but the *animus* of the change of feeling will be found in the circular of the Democratic City Executive Committee commending Creely to the support of the Democratic voters, which gave to the colored men the lively impression that Creeley had compromised with the opposition. The vote on the squares was equally divided.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

At Eighth and Shippen streets is the poll of the Eighth division of the Fourth ward, the "Old Reliable" of the Democratic host. This is "Mully's" ward, and perhaps in no habitable portion of the earth is there such a deadly enmity against the colored voter as that entertained by the intelligent Democracy of the Fourth ward. It was bad enough that the negro should be disenthralled, but when he was made coequal politically with the law-abiding and loyal denizens of the Fourth, patience had ceased to be a virtue, and the breast of each and every Democrat swelled with righteous indignation. They vowed that, at least in the Eighth precinct, no ignoble son of Ham should have a ghost of a chance. No sooner, then, was the line formed than "Mully"—he of the valiant "Moya"—paraded up and down its length with an Alexander Selkirk look in his mild and loving eye. At his back an unknown force would disrupt the line, and a colored voter would directly find himself in the street or at the tail-end of the procession to the polls.

BILLY M'MULLIN WHIPPED.

"Mully," however, went too far. There was in the line a dusky freeman by the name of Thomas Hall. Mully grabbed him with, "Come out here, you ——. You're no voter!"

Whereupon Hall made no verbal response, but drawing back a huge arm administered a smashing blow to Mully's face, which keeled Billy the Great upon the pavement.

Mully jumped up, struck out wildly with his left, and again was persuaded to return to dust by an equally forcible blow.

Being, however, overpowered, Hall was captured and taken to the Fifth District Station. The effect of the skirmish was salutary, and thereafter no more disturbances occurred.

THE NOTORIOUS EIGHTH DIVISION OF THE FOURTH WARD.

In this division, the abode of McMullin the Great, the election is passing off in much the usual way, with the accompaniments of a fight or similar trouble every now and then by way of variety. The great Mc himself early in the day so far forgot himself as to engage in a personal encounter with a gentleman of color, as narrated above.

In this division the colored voters voted early in the day, and by nine o'clock scarcely a colored man was to be seen at the window. A long line of colored men was formed immediately on the opening of the poll and the heaviest colored vote was then cast, the whites waiting until their colored brethren got through. At this poll, as well as at all the others in the down-town wards, a large poster was placed in a conspicuous place, of which the following is a copy:—

"Beware of the
COLORED REPEATERS!
They have been engaged to disfranchise you. They will
VOTE EARLY AND OFTEN.
WATCH THEM! CHALLENGE THEM!
hey are the ignorant tools of corrupt politicians."

Considering the source from which this poster emanated, the remark about the tools of corrupt politicians is particularly good. The line "Vote early and often," being in the largest characters, and visible at a distance, where the rest of the poster could not be read, looked very much like a command. The total colored voting population in this division is 237, and this number was very nearly all in during the first hour. The stickers around this poll seemed to have been but little disturbed, nearly every one voting a straight ticket on either one side or the other. The colored voters nearly all came prepared with their votes in their pocket, and did not depend upon what they might obtain at the polls. By this means they satisfied their own minds that the whole thing was right.

With the exception of the aldermanic affair, there was but little fighting early in the day; but from present appearances, and judging from the rate at which old rye and the like was being imbibed, there is a fair prospect of trouble before the day is well over. One little colored damsel, playing with a companion on a doorstep, was heard exultingly to remark that it was "going to be terrible to-night. Won't there be some fun, though?" Probably there will for those who like it. There were but few policemen at this poll.

When they showed themselves, which was at long intervals, they kept on the other side of the street. Perhaps they thought that there were enough friends already there to watch things, and that their presence was more needed at other points, as indeed it was. At other down-town polls a good police force was in attendance during the entire morning. The vote up to 11 o'clock was a strong Democratic majority, which was to be expected, and Washington Square was the favorite site almost to a man. This, however, was the case in all the lower divisions.

THE NINTH DIVISION.

In the Ninth division, another Democratic stronghold of the Fourth ward, there was no disturbance whatever. The colored voting population here is 120, and this, as in the Eighth division, was nearly all in during the first hour. The colored line was formed early, but here the white men did not wait so long for the colored brethren, but went in with them to a greater or less extent. Policeman No. —, on duty at this place, on being interviewed, expressed great sorrow to see these "hulking niggers standing up in a line with white men, just as if they were as good as we are. It makes me sick," says Policeman No. —, "it does, indeed. If I were a Republican I'd turn right round and vote the Democratic ticket." In a neighboring gin mill another line could be seen where white and colored men were standing side by side taking their bitters. No one here appeared to think of the incongruity of the two races being in the same line. If it is all right in the one instance, why may it not be in the othe?

A WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

In the Third division of the Fifth ward a colored man was arrested, on the charge of voting twice. The officer who arrested him, on starting to take the man to the station, was assaulted by a colored woman, who collared the officer and attempted to rescue the man.

With the help of other officers both parties were taken in charge, and this woman was doubled up in a sheet and carried to the station. The officer whom the woman collared had his shirt severely damaged by the assault.

At this division the colored line during the whole morning was enormous, the number of colored voters being so great. A white man here was the exception. They (the whites) are probably laying off, waiting for the colored men to get through, when they also intend to go in and perhaps win. They have had a pretty long wait.

The Twelfth Ward.

In most of the precincts of the above ward the vote is light compared with that of last year. Very little excitement prevails, and, indeed, both Democrats and Republicans manifest little activity. In the Fifth division there are about 65 colored voters registered. This morning 55 of them marched to the poll and deposited the straight Republican ticket, not a scratch among them. Although the vote is light the Republicans are, up to 11 A. M., doing well. Mr. Myers is receiving good support, and the Republicans expect to return for that candidate a fair majority.

Contrary to general expectation, there was very little scratching done. Mr. Bunn has fallen very little behind his ticket, and the same is true of Messrs. Leeds and Lynd. Among the Democrats, William S. Price seems to be the favorite. Good order prevailed throughout the ward, there not being a single disturbance. In the vote for the site of the new public buildings Penn Square has a heavy majority.

The Fourteenth Ward.

The indications up to 12 o'clock to-day are that the vote of the above ward will be small, when the increased registration is taken into consideration. In the Sixth and Thirteenth precincts the balloting, compared with last year, was very weak. In the Second division, however, in which section there are 140 colored voters, the Republicans, of course, made a very handsome advance on their Democratic friends. A good vote is being polled for the Congressional candidates, and General Thomas is receiving much better support than was anticipated, but the balloting, so far, is not calculated to affect materially the prospects of Judge Kelley. General Thomas is not receiving as many Democratic votes as he expected, and the cutting of Mr. Kelley by Republicans has not been as extensive as many were disposed to imagine. All the Republican candidates are receiving excellent support. The utmost good order prevailed. The vote for the site of the new public buildings was about three to one in favor of Penn Square.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards.

Up to noon to-day no disturbances of any note have occurred in the northeastern section of the city. The voting has progressed rapidly throughout the entire morning, and the hourly returns show an increased vote as compared with the last election. Considerable scratching is being done, principally in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. This will materially affect the vote for Congressman, and Leonard Myers, it is said, will suffer thereby; but it will not change the complexion of the Third district. In the Seventeenth ward William M. Bunn, for Register of Wills, is receiving a large number of Democratic votes, and he, in return, it is alleged, is showering his favors in the interest of Michael Mullen for the Legislature. This arrangement was entered into some time since, and the wire-pullers for both of these candidates were working harmoniously this morning, and with beneficial results, as far as their men were concerned. In the Thirteenth Legislative district, comprising the Seventeenth and portions of other adjoining wards, there was every chance of the election of Mr. Dumbell, the Republican candidate, Mr. Mullen being a strong independent candidate on the Democratic ticket against John Forsythe, the nominee of the Democratic party. It was expected that the "unterrified" of the Seventeenth would not allow the colored vote to be polled, but this morning the "newly enfranchised," of whom there are sixty-three in the ward, were at their places in the line, depositing their ballots. All these voters reside in the Fourth division, and vote at the northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets.

In the Eighteenth ward there are only a few colored voters, in the Sixteenth ward some twenty, and in the Nineteenth ward there are fifty-six. Before noon the colored vote was nearly all polled in the wards referred to.

Twentieth Ward.

This ward, which polls the heaviest vote of any in the city, gave a majority last year of 849 for Geary for Governor. Comprising a rapidly improving district, there has been a material increase of voters, and in addition there are nearly 300 colored votes which have never been cast before. Extensive preparations had been made by the leaders of both parties to bring out a full vote, and for this purpose every house has been visited and its occupants urged to come out to-day. Inducements were also held out for the residents to make their appearance early in the day. As early as 6:30 o'clock there were lines formed at nearly all of the precinct houses, and in many instances when the polls were opened there were at least a hundred ready to cast their ballots. As is usually the case, the best of feeling was manifested and there were no unusual demonstrations tending to create a disturbance. Challenges were but few, and they seemed to be confined to naturalized citizens. In some cases those who were not to the manor born had neglected to bring their papers and they were consequently despatched to their homes for these requisites. So enraged did one of this class become, on being informed that it was actually essential that he should produce his papers, that he ripped his ballot in half and swore "he'd be —— of he'd cum back." The colored voters behaved themselves in a very orderly manner. They came early in squads of a dozen, and nearly all had prepared their ticket in advance. It was amusing to see how active the Democratic standard-bearers would become when a colored man intimated a desire for a Democratic sticker. These cases were few and far between, as nearly every one voted a Republican solid ticket. Their behavior while at the window was commendable indeed. They showed that they fully comprehended the new privileges which had been entrusted to them. They answered all questions promptly, and when their ballot was placed in the box they left the vicinity of the polls. The voting throughout this ward has been very brisk, and although there were some fears that it would be impossible to get all in, the chances are there will not be the same trouble as has heretofore been experienced in the latter part of the day.

Second Congressional District.

The excitement in this district, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth wards, is most intense. The great fight is between Creely and O'Neill, and the advocates of these two candidates are sacrificing all the rest of the ticket in their interest. Trading is the order of the day there.

At the Executive Committee Rooms.

The leaders of the Republican party are congregated at No. 1105 Chesnut street, where the hourly returns are being made. These documents up to 11 o'clock exhibit a greater amount of cutting than has ever been known heretofore. William S. Price runs far ahead of his ticket, and the indications are that he will be elected. As to the other candidates, it is impossible to prophesy the result. Bunn has been cut in the lower part of the city, but no more than makes up for this loss in the upper part.

A Perjury Case.

G. T. Sorber, Democratic canvasser of one of the divisions in the Twenty-second ward, was arraigned before Recorder Givin this morning, charged on the oath of William Hopkins with perjury. Defendant was held in $3000 bail for a further hearing.

Illegal Voting.

Norris Harman was arrested this morning by the United States deputy marshals upon the charge of illegal voting. Defendant had a hearing before United States Commissioner Biddle and was held in $5000 bail to answer. The testimony showed that Norris appeared at the polls in the First division of the Twenty-eighth ward and represented himself to be George H. Harman, and voted under that name. His vote was accepted. It was subsequently ascertained that he had voted illegally.

At the Marshal's Office.

U. S. Marshal Gregory was this morning busily engaged at his office, receiving complaints from citizens and despatching his deputies to preserve the peace. In some of the localities the number of deputies was found to be insufficient to preserve order, and several new appointments were made. At about half past eleven o'clock a delegation of citizens from the Fifth ward appeared before the Marshal and made complaint to the effect that at Fifth and Lombard streets the polls were blockaded by policemen, and the citizens were being deprived of the right of suffrage. The Marshal promised relief, and at once proceeded to the Mayor's office and held a conversation with the Mayor in reference to the matter.

The Marshal suggested that they should both visit the locality mentioned, and there see for themselves the state of affairs. To this the Mayor consented, but the Lieutenant of the Third district having been previously telegraphed for, the Mayor concluded to wait until that officer put in an appearance. After waiting some time, and the Lieutenant not appearing, the Marshal and the Mayor started for the scene.

Signs of a Riot in the Fifth Ward—The United States Marshal and the Mayor Suppress It in Embryo.

The excitement at Fifth and Lombard streets grew fast, and drew to that locality a great crowd of people. About ten o'clock in the morning an agreement between the Republican and Democratic leaders had been made, by which two lines of voters, one composed of colored voters and the other of Democratic, were formed, and the votes deposited alternately. Under this *regime* the colored men were grossly deceived, for the policemen and their unofficial allies would block the way to the window, by which *coup d'etat* they were successful in having about five Democratic votes cast to one Republican.

The colored men objected to this outrageous procedure, and were either silenced by threats of arrest or thrown from the line and hustled off. Many of the officers, the more completely to shield themselves from after recognition, took their numbers from their hats; and then commenced, without hindrance, a rule by force. When colored men asked for Republican tickets they would have Democratic ones thrust into their hands, and if they tore them up, which they almost invariably did, would be brow-beaten or maltreated.

All this conduct, so openly violent and flagrant, added fuel to the flame of indignation, and by 12 o'clock the street was blocked with colored men and white, one class frenzied with excitement and smarting under the wrongs inflicted upon them, and the other doing what they could by taunts to heighten it. To such a pass had things come, that word was sent to the United States Marshal, General Gregory, to send relief.

This the Marshal did, in company with Mayor Fox, and in a moment almost the scene changed. The oil of peace was poured upon the troubled waters. The riot was killed in embryo. The officers suddenly remembered the duties of their office, hastened from the immediate vicinage of the polls, cleared the street, and stood like guardian angels upon the curbs. Again the colored men had the opportunity of voting, and all things betokened that for the rest of the day, at least until the Marshal should leave, right would again have sway.

The Marines Ready for Ugly Work.

At 1 o'clock a force of marines, under command of Major Forney, arrived in front of the United States Marshal's office, and were there stationed up to the time we go to press. They will be called into the service should emergency require.

The Police Electioneering.

Prior to the visit of the Mayor and the United States Marshal, the police were boldly electioneering the Democratic ticket, and they were endeavoring to purchase negro votes with a yellow ticket, on which was inscribed "Good for a drink." These had been furnished by the Democratic politicians, and were honored at any of the neighboring rum-mills.

The Marines at the Polls.

Some time after the marines were quartered in front of the Marshal's office, an order was issued, and in accordance with this, the squad was marched to the polls at Fifth and Lombard streets and they are now quartered in the immediate vicinity of the precinct house. The voting is going on now rapidly, the negroes have the same rights as the white Democracy.

ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL PREACHERS.—At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, the annual meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch.

Local preachers throughout the United States are invited to attend and participate in the exercises. Delegates will be received from conferences and district associations where they may exist, and where such may have not been formed, any duly accredited local preacher will be cordially received and constituted a member of the body. It is expected that the exercises will be interesting, and it is important and desirable that there be a full representation from the West, as well as from the East and North. In a word, the whole Methodist Church.

The session will close Tuesday night, the 18th. The closing day will be set apart for the discussion of the Bible question, "Is it the duty of Protestants to insist on the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools?" the Sabbath-school subject, "Instruction, Literature, and Family Piety," and "The Temperance Cause."

Delegates will report their names to Rev. W. J. P. Ingraham, No. 45 Strawberry street, Philadelphia, to enable the local committee to provide homes. It is expected the usual railroad facilities will be made, and announced hereafter. All conferences and district associations will send duplicate lists of the delegates elect and their post offices to Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Lock Box 310, Pittsburg, who will send reports of last convention to all who desire copies.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at Martin Lowry's liquor store, Twentieth and Bainbridge streets. Loss, $350.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Battle of Artenay.

Great Blundering Somewhere.

The French People Indignant.

Gen. Bourbaki Severely Censured.

Garibaldi to Take the Field.

Austria and Italy

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—The *Journal* declares that Austria was not passive when Rome was absorbed by Italy, but she made energetic representations in favor of the Pope at Florence.

A Balloon Voyage.

TOURS, Oct. 11.—Reynolds and May, two Americans who escaped from Paris in a balloon recently, have arrived here.

They corroborate the flattering report of the situation of affairs in Paris given by Gambetta. Reynolds describes his voyage, and scenes and incidents on starting from the beleaguered city. The members of the Government and a great crowd of people collected to witness their start. Louis Blanc was in the assemblage.

In a few seconds from starting the balloons were over the Prussian lines, and were greeted with a sharp volley of musketry. The hissing of bullets was heard on all sides, and rockets and other missiles better calculated to destroy than bullets were also fired at the balloons.

Ballast was thrown out, and, the wind fortunately freshening up at that moment, the voyagers escaped with their lives. Gambetta's balloon descended at Creil, and for a long time was so close to the earth that one shot from the Prussians wounded him in the hand and another went through the balloon. Both balloons were ultimately landed north of Amiens.

Garibaldi to go to the Vosges.

Nothing has been heard from Paris for a day or two. It is reported that General Garibaldi will take his forces into Vosges to operate against the Prussians.

Fighting Near Orleans.

It is understood that fighting was resumed to-day near Orleans.

Tours Indignant.

The people of Tours are expressing their indignation at the course of the authorities in not seeing that the 15th Corps was properly reinforced.

The Battle of Artenay.

The scene of the battle which occurred yesterday near Artenay is only three hours' ride by rail from this city, and here are collected several thousand troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery. The public is painfully impressed because these troops were not immediately forwarded to assist in the fight.

General Bourbaki

has been summoned to Tours to account for his recent conduct. He is charged with having left his post to visit England.

Count de Palikao

has offered his services to the Republic.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 11—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92⅝@92⅝. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 91⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅝; and of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Calcutta linseed easier. Refined petroleum, 1s. 5¾d.@1s. 6d. Linseed oil, £29 8s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¾; middling Orleans, 8⅞. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 11—2 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 113¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—2 P. M.—California wheat, 10s. 4d.; red Western 8s. 7d.; red winter, 9s. 11d.@10s. Receipts of wheat for three days, 24,000 quarters, of which 21,000 are American. Bacon, 64s. for short-ribbed middles.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Cotton dull; uplands, 16c.; Orleans, 16½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; new No. 1, $1·28@1·29; new No. 2, $1·27; winter red Western, $1·32@1·35. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 84@85c. Oats dull; Ohio, 53@56c.; Western, 51@52c. Pork firm. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 89c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton heavy at 15¾c. Flour firm. Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat firm; choice Maryland red, $1·35@170.; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·17@1·35; white wheat, $1·45@1·75; Indiana red, $1·30@1·31. Corn dull; Southern white, old, 95c@$1; new, 83@90c.; Western white, 85@90; Southern yellow, 90@93c. Oats, 48@51c. Pork, $27; bacon scarce; rib sides, 18c; clear cut, 18½c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25c.; lard, 17c.; Whisky firm at 90@91c.

OBITUARY.

Cornelius Wendell.

Cornelius Wendell, who died at Northampton, Massachusetts on Saturday last, after a few weeks' illness, was, at the time of his decease, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Born in Albany, he served his time as a printer in that city, in the office of the *Argus*. He subsequently became identified with that journal at the time when it was conducted by the Regency, and was one of the most powerful political organs in the State. He subsequently removed to Detroit, Mich., where he continued in business for a brief period. About twenty years since he, in connection with Charles van Benthuysen, of Albany, under President Polk's administration, was appointed Congressional printer, and also held the same position under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. Always an ardent and consistent member of the Democratic party, in 1860 he espoused the cause of Mr. Douglas and labored earnestly for his nomination. Disappointed in this, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he retired comparatively to private life. During the war he was a strong Union man, and in both public and private life threw his entire influence in favor of the North, believing as a matter of right that the Rebellion must be suppressed. Most of the latter years of Mr. Wendell's life were passed in Washington, in which city he claimed his residence. He continued to carry on the printing business, and the building now used as the Government printing-office was designed by him and erected under his supervision. He was for a number of years connected with the *Globe*, not, however, with the editorial part of the paper, but in the business department. Never holding any public office, except the one mentioned, few men were more widely known than Mr. Wendell. Not having received the benefit of an early education, but possessed of great natural shrewdness, he was entirely what is termed "a self-made man," earnest in his purposes, possessed of great industry and perseverance, with decided traits of character, but at the same time generous almost to a fault, always honest and reliable. As a political manager he achieved his greatest success, and his power was of that kind which is felt but not seen.

Maria Mattei.

Cardinal Maria Mattei, Senior and Dean of the College of Cardinals, was born at Pergola, in the States of the Church, in 1792. He was Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, and received his scarlet hat on the 4th of July, 1832. His other ecclesiastical preferments were Arch-Priest of the Basilica of the Vatican, Prefect of the Congregation of St. Peter's and Legate. The next in seniority is Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, who is advanced in years, and who is Bishop of Porto, Archbishop of St. John Lateran, and Prefect of the Congregation of the Episcopal Palace.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The System of Storm Signals.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

Five Men Instantly Killed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The Cabinet Session

to-day was attended by all the members, this being the first time in three months that a Cabinet meeting was held without one or two heads of departments being absent.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant L. E. Chenery has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco; Third Assistant Engineer Thron S. Keel is ordered to duty in the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition.

Army Orders.

Captains L. H. Warren and S. R. Honey, unassigned, and First Lieutenant W. M. Wheeler, 8th Cavalry, have been honorably discharged.

The Weather Reports.

The preliminary plans for the observation and report of storms by telegraph, and signals for the benefit of commerce, under the military control, provides, among other things, for the stationing of observers at points throughout the United States, selected by competent authority, as those from which reports of observations will be most useful, as indicating the several conditions of the atmosphere on the approach and force of storms.

It has been in view to so locate these stations that, the existence of a storm at one or more of them being determined, information of the facts may be had by the regular reports communicated by telegraph in advance of its probable movement. Copies of all reports will be furnished to the different papers for publication, and each report will be bulletined on the Board of Trade Rooms, Merchants' Exchanges or other conspicuous places, immediately upon its receipt. Whenever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any section of country as premonitions of all approaching storms, signal stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed, announcing the probable approach, with other information which may be possible.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Robert Lander shot himself through the head at his boarding house yesterday. Bad health and inability to work seem to have been the cause of the act.

Colorado Gold and Silver.

Nearly all of the magnificent collection of gold and silver ores exhibited at the fair last week has been transferred to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and will be placed on permanent exhibition at their office here, corner of Third and Elm streets.

They comprise the largest collection of precious ores ever brought from the mountains, and are open to the inspection of all capitalists and scientific men desiring to see them.

Too Much Prussic Acid.

Dr. Cochran, of Huntingdon, Pa., died at Olive Street Hotel Sunday afternoon, from an overdose of prussic acid, administered by himself.

An Improved Fire Engine,

made by Ahrens & Co., of Cincinnati, exhibited at the fair, has been bought by the city.

General Schofield

and Captain Ennis, of his staff, arrived here yesterday.

The Official Census Returns

gives Kansas City, Mo., 32,296 inhabitants. This shows an increase of about 27,000 since 1865, and makes Kansas City the second city in the State.

Newspaper Enterprise.

A new semi-weekly German paper, in the interest of Governor McClurg and the regular Republican ticket, will be started here to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Duel Declined.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—The difficulty between James Barbour, editor of the *Enquirer*, and Major James W. Walker, a member of the House of Delegates from Madison county, growing out of an assault made by the latter on the former on the train of the Chesapeake and Ohio on Saturday, terminated last night with a peremptory challenge from Mr. Barbour, which was declined this morning on the ground that the State constitution disfranchises participants in duels. Colonel John S. Mosby bore Mr. Barbour's message.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Formal Possession of the St. Clair Canal.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 11.—The gunboat Prince Alfred has arrived, with the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, on board. The vessel came through the new canal constructed by the American Government in the St. Clair Flats, and the Minister took formal possession of the work for the Dominion Government, hoisting the British flag.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 11.—Five men were killed this morning by a boiler explosion in Allen's sawmill at Middlesex.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The ship William A. Campbell, of Thomaston, arrived to-day from Liverpool and reports that during the voyage a difficulty arose between the second mate and a sailor named Henry Jenkins, when the latter was shot by the officer and died from his wounds.

FROM THE STATE.

The Election.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The returns up to 1 o'clock indicate the election of Mr. Negley, regular Republican, for Congress. The reform Republican vote is not up to expectations. The Legislative ticket will probably be a mixed one.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—3 P. M.—Cotton dull and declining. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Flour, 22s. 9d.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 68; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100½; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 94½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 39½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Elmira 7s...1s.	92	1000 sh Read R...1s.	50·44
$2000 do.....	92	1000 do...b30.	50⅜
$5000 Leh 6s gold l...	88¾	400 do....1s.	50⅜
$10000 Amer Gold....		800 do....b5&1.	50⅜
b30flat....	113¾	200 do....1s.c.	50⅜
$700 City 6s, New..	102	100 do...85&1.	50⅛
5 sh Penna..85wn.		1100 do.....1s.	50⅜
10ts....	61	100 do.....b10.	50⅜
100 do.....85.	61	100 do.....b3.	50⅜
100 sh O C & A R. b60	44¾	100 do.....85.	50⅜
500 sh Read R..s30.	50¾	200 do..1s.s30.	50⅜
100 do.....b30.	50⅜	100 do..s10wn.	50⅜
300 do.....50·31		1900 do.....1s.	50⅜
100 do...&1s.50·31		100 do....85&1.	50⅜
1000 do.....s15.	50¾	100 do..85&1n.	50⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh R 1n.....	89	100 sh Read R..b30.	50·56
15 sh O C & A R..	44¾	100 do....030.	50·56
200 do.....b5	44¾	100 do.....	50⅜
8 sh Penna R.....	61	13 sh Leh V R...1s.	58¾
1 do.....	61	2 do.....	58¾

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

NOTMAN.—MARTHA, wife of the late John Notman, Esq., on Tuesday morning.

The funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 1430 Spruce street, on Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 10 A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Evening Cable Despatches.

A "Baby Farmer" Hung.

She Dies Protesting Innocence.

Alleged Prussian Cruelties.

FROM EUROPE.

A Baby Farmer Hung.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Margaret Waters, the notorious baby farmer, was hung here to-day for the murder of —— Cowan, an infant. She died protesting her innocence.

Twelve French Iron Clads

passed Dover to-day, bound east.

General Garibaldi

has exhorted the people of Nice and Savoy to discontinue agitation at present, as it does no good, and only embarrasses France in her struggle against Prussia.

TOURS, Oct. 11.—Another body of Prussian prisoners recently arrived here.

Alleged Prussian Cruelties.

The *Moniteur* to-day publishes communications from persons in different departments of France, now under the control of the Prussians, giving details of shocking cruelties committed by the Prussians in their endeavors to raise contributions where the people have been impoverished by former requisitions.

FROM THE WEST.

College Donation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The bale of cotton which took the Sweepstake premium of $1000 at the Fair was donated by the owner, William B. McShane, to the Southern Orphans' Educational Society, and sold on 'Change this noon at 32 cents per pound.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The stated monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was held last evening, Charles M. Morris, Esq., in the chair. The Librarian reported having received 229 books, 263 pamphlets, 2 broadsides, 11 manuscript books, and 8 relics and works of art.

Among the manuscript books are complete records of the Female Anti-Slavery Society from its organization in 1833 to the time of its final dissolution in March, 1870.

These records will be very valuable for reference in regard to the early history of the anti-slavery movement in this country.

Mary Grew, the late corresponding secretary of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, presented a number of volumes of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* and the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

William Evans, of Holmesburg, presented a war-club, elaborately carved, said to have been dug up in a field near Niles, Michigan, some twelve years ago.

A large stone pitcher with a tin lid, and with handsome figures in relief upon the sides, was presented by Michael Garson. The pitcher was once